

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIII, NO. 194

PRESIDENT GOES TO THE CAPITOL TO OPPOSE BONUS BILL

Little Prospect Now, It Is Stated,
of Passage of Measure This
Session — Special Message
from Mr. Harding Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Whatever chance of passage the soldier bonus legislation had in this session of Congress was dissipated when President Warren G. Harding went to the "hill" yesterday to take counsel with his former senatorial associates and to urge postponement for the present of the contemplated legislation, which now has the right of way in the United States Senate.

President Harding went to the Capitol yesterday, but his visit, following so closely the letter from A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in which the latter strongly disapproved of adding further to the Treasury burdens, was taken to be mainly connected with the threatened fight and disharmony in Republican councils over the question of adjusted compensation for ex-service men. After the visit of President Harding to the Senate the definite impression prevailed that the legislation will be postponed.

Conferences at Capitol
The President arrived at the Senate shortly after 1 o'clock. He immediately repaired to the Senate lunch room, where he lunched with a group of his former colleagues, including Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader of the Senate. Mr. Harding afterward went to the President's room, where he called for various Senators and discussed pending legislation.

Mr. Harding after his conference on legislation and the discussion relative to methods to hurry up pending measures of importance, chiefly the tariff bill and the revenue revision bill, said that he came up primarily to discuss the legislative program and to see if it were not possible to get more speedy results on those things for which the special session was called.

Asked whether the bonus bill came up for consideration, inquirers were reminded that the Chief Executive had long been pledged to a favorable attitude on that question, but he added that he may take occasion to express himself to Congress soon and in a formal manner.

Special Message Expected
This was taken to mean that within the next 48 hours the President will send a special message to Congress urging delay on the bonus legislation until after revision of the revenue laws and until it is possible to estimate the extent to which the incoming revenue for this and the next fiscal year compares with the current governmental expenditures. When this message reaches Congress, the next move will be to recommend the bonus bill to the Senate Finance Committee, where the probability is it will be permitted to rest for a considerable time, if not indefinitely.

With the senatorial leaders the President took up the question of recesses, the idea being that by taking recesses of several days at a time the Senate would be able to devote its attention "distinctly and directly" to the matters for which the special session was called.

This program, however, brought the administration full tilt against the agricultural bloc, which is conducting an aggressive campaign to get through legislation in which the farmers of the country are particularly interested. William S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa, who is prominently identified with the farm group, informed the President that there would be no recesses with the consent of the element to which he belongs.

Agricultural Measure
The recess plan would prevent the taking up of many measures on which the Administration and the Republican leaders look with more or less apathy, if not outright disapproval at this time. There is, for instance, the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, which has nothing to do with the matters for which Congress was called, namely revenue and tariff revision. There is a multitude of agricultural measures on which the farm bloc is determined to secure action as part of its plan for agricultural reconstruction.

Some of those measures have a suspicious ring to the ultra-conservatism now in the saddle. One such bill, the measure to control grain gambling on the exchanges, was brought into the Senate yesterday, after weeks of hearings. There are other bills on which the farm bloc is not less anxious to put Congress on record. There is a bill to increase the amount of loans that the federal farm loan banks may make from \$10,000 to \$25,000. There is another to make the Secretary of Agriculture a member of the Federal Farm Loan Reserve Board, this move being predicated on allegations made in the period of depression to the effect that the farm communities were discriminated against by the banking institutions controlled by the Federal Reserve System.

Senator Kenyon has another bill, which raises the interest on the joint stock land bank notes from 5 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent, the idea being to make these securities more at-

tractive to the investor. There is also the Norris bill for the creation of a governmental export corporation of \$100,000,000 capital to aid in the export of farm products. Of all the blocs in Congress the farm bloc is the most powerful and aggressive, and it has determined to issue a deft party strategy on those questions where the prime interests of agriculture are at stake. This being the case there is every indication of a stubborn fight when the attempt is made to sidetrack legislation by a program of recesses.

The main thing at the moment is the soldier bonus bill. Apparently the President and the congressional leaders are in a dilemma. What has happened is simply this: The powers that be permitted themselves for political reasons to pledge their aid to such legislation of finance. The playing-up to the soldiers or rather to the small element of ex-service men that carry on the agitation was not confined to one party. This was shown by the overwhelming support in the Senate of the program to take up the bill. There would be equal support in the House, as shown on a former occasion.

Reaction Caused by Mellon Statement
The clear, cold analysis of the situation made by Mr. Mellon, however, has caused a reaction and will compel a cessation for the time of the political play at the expense of the best interests of the nation.

Mr. Harding could not, of course, remain silent after his Secretary of the Treasury had spoken in such tones of urgent warning. There were two alternatives he could have pursued: He could either let Congress pass the measure and then veto it or sign it, thereby going directly counter to the judgment of the best financier the Republican Party could get for the head of the United States Treasury.

Before leaving the Capitol President Harding sent for Senator William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who was the first to call a halt in the bonus legislation. Mr. Harding congratulated the Idaho Senator on his far-sighted advice, and told him that he wanted to have an opportunity shortly of discussing with the Senator the entire question of disarmament.

GERMAN DECISIONS DISPLEASE FRANCE

Releasing of General Stenger at
Leipzig and the Assassination
of a French Officer in Silesia
Raises Storm of Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday).—After a period in which Franco-German relations appeared to be improving and French newspapers contained very little criticism of the former enemy, there is now a new outbreak of indignation provoked by two events. First is the attack on Major Montalbani in Upper Silesia. The second is the acquittal by the Leipzig Court of General Stenger, who was alleged to have given orders to take no prisoners.

This latter decision has been received with amazement. A most severe condemnation of the verdict is uttered and there is even a demand for the withdrawal of the entente's representatives at the Leipzig court. Paul Mather, who is Avocat General at the Cour de Cassation, is the French delegate and it is urged that his presence adds to the scandal of the acquittals. The example of Belgium, which is inclined to refuse to permit Germany to judge the war criminals accused by the Belgium Government, is cited.

There is a strong appeal to the French Government to demand that the Allies in a body should withdraw their law officials. Much importance is attached to this moral question. France, indeed, is always ready to attach more importance to moral questions than to purely material questions.

One newspaper, "Intransigent," in its indignation goes so far as to judiciously to vent its resentment on the former Kaiser. "The entente," it says, "exasperated by so many denials of justice will finish by demanding that the Kaiser shall pay for the others." This illustrates the feelings that have been excited as a result of the judgments.

In the same way the incident of Beuthen, in which a French officer was the victim of an assassin, has been the subject of wrathful comments. The regrets expressed by Dr. Rosen, the German Foreign Minister, are sufficient to allay the sentiment of England. Attention is being called to the campaign of the German Nationalist press against France, which is considered to be the cause of these troubles.

Certainly if there are further events of a similar character, the growing hope of better relations between the two countries will be shattered. The newspapers are practically unanimous that Germany is responsible for the crimes committed, though one or two publicists, including Gustave Hervé, appear to consider that while the allied commission and the troops have the duty of maintaining order Berlin must be regarded as possessing little authority. The parliamentary group of the friends of Poland has charged its president to inquire what sanctions Aristide Briand intends to impose.

RAILROAD PROBLEM SOLUTION FOUND

Government May Fund What the
Railroads Owe It and Pay
Its Debt to the Railroads in
Cash, Business Being Helped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — At last the Administration believes that it has found a way to settle the railroad problem, which, as President Harding and members of his Cabinet have said, lies at the foundation of the industrial, economic and financial recuperation of the country. For two weeks the best efforts of the Administration have been concentrated on the railroads, and conferences have been held between the President, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the director-general of railroads, and a committee of railroad executives, representing the leading railroads of the country, in an effort to reach an agreement by which the railroads could function effectively, and, above all, could find the funds wherewith to make the necessary repairs and improvements.

Railroad's Claims and Debts

Roughly speaking, the government owes the railroads about \$500,000,000, and the railroads owe the government about the same amount of money for betterment during government control. The railroads also put in a claim for hundreds of millions additional because of what was termed the "reduced productivity" of labor during the war. In other words, the railroads not only demanded that the government should not put in dollar for dollar and day's work for day's work that was expended in the period before the war, but, claiming that labor was inefficient during the war, they asked that this be made up by an allowance variously estimated at from \$500,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000.

At one stage of the conference the Interstate Commerce Commission was said to have agreed to recommend this allowance, but later it was decided that there was no measure for such efficiency that could be accepted, and that it would be bad policy to pay out so large a sum of money on such grounds. The railroads, it is understood, have now waived this claim for the sake of getting cash from the government.

Compromise Plan

The plan now taking shape is a compromise on both sides, the railroads foregoing a very large sum of money for which they have been contending, and the government undertaking to find the cash to finance the railroads because of present economic and industrial exigencies. The railroads need this money at once to take care of unpaid vouchers, to repair their cars and to transport the fall crops. Disabled cars have increased from 5 to 16.2 per cent within six months because of the inability of the railroads to carry on their business effectively. The growing stagnation in business and the increase in unemployment have made the government anxious to find some way of putting on the brakes, and if possible starting business on the up-grade again. The railroads employ about 20 per cent of the materials produced. It is obvious, therefore, that with money to spend they can take up a good deal of the slack in both those lines and in doing so it is believed that stimulus will be given to other business and industry with a beneficial result all around.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said that the railroads were the lock key to the economic jam, and if they were relieved there should be a marked improvement, everywhere.

Advantageous to Business

The hitch for the moment seems to be that it is not so easy, even for a rich country like the United States, to find \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 in cash. It was said yesterday that efforts were being made without recourse to Congress for a special appropriation. Just how the financing is to be done has not been explained. It was generally understood that there was only about \$200,000,000 in the Treasury available for such a purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President are working on that phase of the plan, and it is expected that details will be disclosed within a few days.

Secretary Mellon said yesterday that in his opinion the advances to the railroads would be advantageous to the general financial condition of the country, and that they might assist in the resumption of business activity. In many cases, he explained, the advances would enable the railroads to pay outstanding debts to industrial companies for supplies used during the past year, and would, in addition, furnish funds for the betterment of railroad property.

The railroads have recently been granted relief by the award of the Railroad Labor Board reducing wages and by the abrogation of certain working rules. Many millions of dollars will be saved through these decrees of the Labor Board, and, on the other hand, it is not expected that rates will be reduced, for some time at least.

The railroads, therefore, are in a better position to reestablish themselves than they have been at any time since the war.

NEWS SUMMARY

Washington advices are to the effect that prospects for the passage of soldier bonus legislation at this session were dissipated when President Harding went to the Capitol yesterday and urged his former associates in the Senate to postpone action. The President stated that he might take occasion to express himself to Congress on the subject soon in a formal manner.

In face of definite intimations that the Harding Administration, particularly represented by the State Department, is growing more and more to favor the revival of the Versailles Treaty in a modified form, the Republican senators of the "irreconcilable" group, who practically control the Foreign Relations Committee, are said to be laying their plans for a bitter contest in the Senate, where the Versailles Treaty might possibly be reported again in the form originally submitted by Woodrow Wilson. p. 1

By a vote of 141 to 4, after a lively debate, yesterday, the House of Representatives refused to accept the Senate amendment to the Naval appropriation bill for two aeroplane carriers, and the bill was sent back to conference. Delay in its passage may cause the holding up of the pay of thousands of navy yard employees.

A poll conducted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation among 30,000 business houses shows an overwhelming majority in favor of the sales tax. The views expressed where an adverse opinion was reported indicate, says a committee, that the person did not understand the meaning of a sales tax.

The supplementary Volstead bill, forbidding the use of beer for medicinal uses and nullifying the ruling of A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General, was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday, and Senator Sterling, in charge of the measure, believes it will pass the upper house with slight opposition. The Senate bill, unlike the House measure, would not prohibit the importation of all foreign wines.

It is believed by the Administration that a way has been found to settle the United States railroad problem. The plan favored is a compromise, the government taking the \$500,000,000 owed it by the railroads, holding bonds in the Treasury for the present. The payment of cash to the railroads, Secretary Mellon thinks, would be advantageous to the general financial condition of the country. p. 1

Although the Irish negotiations in Dublin and London are still a matter of secrecy, official opinion is that some progress has been made in the past few days toward finding common ground for a settlement at Dublin today. Sinn Fein's invitation to General Smuts to visit Dublin has been generally received with favor. Among the more hopeful signs are the cessation of bombing in Dublin and, with it, the day and night firing in that city. The next few days, it is believed in authoritative quarters, may prove the truth of General Smuts' estimate of the situation that "it is a soluble problem."

The withdrawal of the Greek troops from the Ismid Peninsula and the consequent removal of any obstruction of real military value to the advance of the Kemalists toward the Bosphorus has brought about a situation of gravity. The allied high commissioners in Constantinople, it is learned upon reliable authority, met last Monday with the object of deciding what united steps should be taken in the event of the Turks ignoring the neutral zone and advancing westward. Meanwhile the Greeks struck a sharp blow at the Turks by landing on the southern shore of the Gulf of Ismid, and threatening the important town of Eski-Shehr.

Mr. Briand, the French Premier, in his explanation of his policy before the commission of the Senate, indicated that he means to maintain his demand for credits for the army in Cilicia. He expressed the hope that peace would shortly be made with the Turks.

A new outburst of criticism in French newspapers has been occasioned by the attack of Major Montalbani in Upper Silesia, and by the acquittal, by the court at Leipzig, of General Stenger, who was alleged to have given orders to "take no prisoners."

The German Chancellor's taxation program has, as expected, won the enthusiastic support of the Socialists. The middle parties have accorded it their moderate approval, while the reactionaries are angry in their opposition.

Brigadier-General Haddad, who has been representing Emir Feisal in London, leaves today for Jeddah, where he will consult with King Hussein of the Hedjaz on matters arising out of Winston Churchill's recent speech in the House of Commons on the subject of the Middle East.

SENATE ATTITUDE ON TREATY REVIVAL

While Harding Administration
Is Leaning to the Versailles
Treaty "Irreconcilables" Make
Plans to Renew Bitter Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In face of definite intimations that a very potent element in the Harding Administration is veering more and more to the belief that the war settlement, left entirely unsettled by the passage of the peace resolution, can best be carried out through the revival of the Treaty of Versailles, the senatorial group to which the Treaty in all its aspects is anathema is biding its time and maintaining a "judicious" silence.

This is only, however, for the time being. That the Treaty may be revived has undoubtedly caused apprehension, particularly in the "irreconcilable" camp, the members of which did not cease their watch and ward when Warren G. Harding took the place of Woodrow Wilson. They are merely biding their time on the theory that the flag of revolt should not be raised until the Administration makes a definite move to revive the Treaty.

Treaty of Some Kind

There are no indications that the Administration has taken up with the senatorial leaders the question of reviving the Treaty, shorn of the League entanglements and other aspects which have a political European character. Only recently Henry Cabot Lodge disclaimed any knowledge of a purpose to revive the Treaty or to send it back to the Senate in any form. Representatives of the "bitter-enders" in the debate on the peace resolution, even hinted their belief that President Harding had revised his views since his declaration in his special message to Congress that it might be possible and feasible "to carry out engagements under the Treaty."

The signing of the peace resolution, however, has brought the Administration near the next step, namely, the carrying out of the war settlement on the basis of a treaty of some kind. The opponents of the Versailles Treaty or anything touching it would like to see one of two methods pursued: either a special treaty with Germany and Austria securing American rights, or else a treaty of commerce and amity with the former enemy powers.

Mr. Hughes Is Silent

It is, however, clearly indicated that the Department of State still believes that it is feasible, practical, and a great deal easier to settle matters on the basis of the Versailles settlement. While Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, never definitely declared that he favored the resubmission of the Versailles Treaty in a modified form to the Senate, it has been clearly indicated that the State Department believes the Treaty is the easiest basis for a settlement. He has said that the belief is growing that in some form the Treaty will go back to the Senate of the United States, and every limitation to this effect is causing enormous apprehension.

That the submission of the Treaty, however expurgated, will cause a clash is inevitable and recognized by all who are in touch with the situation. The "irreconcilables" are on guard. For the moment they are silent but they are merely waiting for the day. It is stated that when the remaining undercurrent of this belief is growing that in some form the Treaty will go back to the Senate of the United States, and every limitation to this effect is causing enormous apprehension.

They practically control the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is in this body that the first fight would come. Their first maneuver, it is

stated, would be to amend the Versailles Treaty as modified, to add to it the League of Nations Covenant, in its place to substitute for it the pact as submitted by Woodrow Wilson, then they would report it to the Senate, asking that it be passed without the crossing of a "Y" or the dotting of an "I."

They depend upon Democratic support to secure the success of such a maneuver, which they believe would cause untold trouble to the Administration and to the Senate. That they are already considering their strategy in secret merely shows that the President faces the biggest problem of his administration when he decides, if he does so, to resubmit the Versailles Treaty.

EMIR FEISUL MAY SOON BECOME KING

Delegates From Mesopotamian
Tribes Are Arriving at Bagdad
to Elect Future Ruler—
No Other Candidate in Field

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Brigadier-General Haddad, who has been representing Emir Feisal in London, leaves on Friday for Jeddah where he will consult with King Hussein of the Hedjaz on matters of the Middle East. General Haddad has been almost continuously in London in touch with British opinion since the end of 1920, and he advised King Hussein that in the interests of the Arab race he should now return for a consultation.

General Haddad's future movements are uncertain, but it is not impossible he will go to Mesopotamia where Emir Feisal has now arrived, and been officially welcomed. In General Haddad's opinion, the election of Emir Feisal to the throne of Mesopotamia will be completed in about three weeks. Each of the Mesopotamian tribes is sending a representative to Baghdad, where these delegates will form an assembly charged with the duty of selecting their future ruler.

There is no other candidate in the field, and although there are elements opposed to the Sherifian family, General Haddad believes there is no obstacle which can prevent Emir Feisal's election.

Emir Feisal arrived at Baghdad on June 29, and was met by the High Commissioner for Mesopotamia, the general officer commanding and a gathering of ministers and Arab notables. After an address of welcome had been read, a procession was formed and Emir Feisal proceeded to the residence provided for him during his stay. The town was profusely decorated for the official welcome, which included banquets and visits to the shrine of Kazem and to residences of the Nacib of Baghdad and the High Commissioner.

CHINESE ADVISOR REMAINS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—B. Lennox Simpson, political adviser to the Chinese Government, replying to a report that he is shortly proceeding to Washington to urge upon the American Government the desirability of China being represented in any conference of the powers interested in the Pacific which might take place, informed The Christian Science Monitor's representative that he had as yet received no such instructions. Mr. Simpson stated that it was essential that he should remain in London for the present, but when the work of securing public knowledge of China's view on the Anglo-Japanese agreement no longer demanded his presence here, he would return to China, via Washington, remaining there for a short period.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.10. Advertisers at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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IRISH NEGOTIATIONS MAY PRODUCE BASIS FOR A SETTLEMENT

General Smuts, Though Not Over
Sanguine, Declares Himself
Hopeful and Considers Problem
Is Capable of Solution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Although the Irish pourparlers that took place first in Dublin and later in London are still shrouded with a veil of secrecy, the opinion in official circles, so far as may be expressed, is found to lean toward the view that some progress has been made in the last few days toward finding a common ground on which conditions for a settlement may be discussed at tomorrow's meeting in Dublin, so The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a high government authority on Irish affairs.

The invitation to General Smuts from Sinn Fein to visit Dublin was received with favor by all who honestly desire to see peace in Ireland. The fact that his return was immediately followed by a meeting with Mr. Lloyd George, Sir James Craig and Lord Midleton is looked upon as a sign that progress has been made, notwithstanding the continued outrages in outlying districts of Ireland, for it was pointed out that to get word to all parties that are implicated in recent attacks will take time, as instructions must in every case be sent by hand. Bombing has ceased in Dublin, and with it day and night firing.

South Africa's Example

As yet, it was stated, there is no indication that General Smuts will return to Dublin, but that the General is himself hopeful for the future was indicated very clearly in the course of his speech last night, when, as a guest of the South African community in London, he said in reference to the Irish problem:

"If we were all actuated less by ancient feeling and antipathies, and more by human good will, then we would be sure to succeed. Therefore, though not over sanguine, I am hopeful. I think the question is capable of solution, and I hope that for the sake not only of Ireland, but for the sake of the British Empire, the question will be solved and that the British Empire in future will be free from the implication that in this ancient part of the British Kingdom there still exists a violation of the fundamental principle on which the Empire rests."

General Smuts continued by calling attention to the racial struggle that had been going on in South Africa for over a hundred years, but which with sound wisdom and forbearance had eventually been solved for South Africa, as no doubt it would also be for Ireland. The effect of such a speech from one who had fought the British with intensity during the Boer War is expected to help in winning the extremist element of South Ireland to a more moderate view, accompanied as it has been by the restrained actions on the part of the crown forces, who have for the present ceased all "routing out" methods, and are only taking action in instances where the aggressors are caught red-handed.

Maneuvers for Position

Continuing, the authority said that in the course of the present negotiations, there can be noticed an obvious effort, on the part of the southern Irish to maneuver for position, or in other words get some recognition from the British Government of the official status of the "republic," and for this, if not for other reasons, it will be necessary that any meeting for the purpose of discussing vital questions must be held outside the limits of Ireland. The proposition that has been put forward that the conference should be held within the precincts of Buckingham Palace, he characterized as absurd and wholly against the traditions of the party that stands for an independent Ireland.

Summing up, this authority said that the recent negotiations had for their object the endeavor to find a jumping-off ground from which negotiations might commence, and in this it was intimated they had been to some extent successful in that desirability for a truce has been recognized by both sides, and so far as the crown forces are concerned, put into effect. Therefore the next few days may prove the truth of General Smuts' evidence of the situation that "it is a soluble problem."

Outlook Hopeful

Sinn Fein Demand for an Independent
Ireland May Have Been Dropped

LONDON, England (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons today that he understood Gen. J. C. Smuts, the South African Premier, went to Ireland on Tuesday last on the invitation of Eamonn de Valera.

Asked whether he conferred with General Smuts before the latter went to Ireland, the Prime Minister replied laconically that he saw General Smuts constantly.

In answer to another query, Mr. Lloyd George said none of the dominion premiers would attend the

proposed Irish conference in London, to which Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, had been invited.

Aside from this statement there was virtually nothing today to indicate what progress toward reaching a solution of the Irish question had been made by the "Big Four," comprising Lloyd George, General Smuts, Sir James Craig and Earl Middleton, a prominent Unionist. There was, however, official reaffirmation of the statement that the outlook was hopeful and that nothing had occurred which seriously jeopardized the prospects of a settlement.

General Smuts was received in audience this morning by King George, the latter having shown a keen desire to be informed of every move in the direction of peace in Ireland. General Smuts gave the King the impressions he gathered while in Dublin, the audience lasting half an hour.

The question whether General Smuts would attend Friday's meeting in Dublin between Eamon de Valera and the Southern Unionists was settled in the negative this evening, when it was announced that General Smuts would not go to Dublin tomorrow.

In an authentic quarter it was declared today that recent utterances and acts of the Sinn Féin leaders were considered to indicate a recession from their demand for an independent Ireland and to imply willingness to accept, as a talking basis, a "united Ireland," its legislative and governing machinery to incorporate under a different name the Ulster Parliament, which would have the approximate status of provincial assembly. A similar body, under such an arrangement, would be created in the South, with some form of an "all Ireland" assembly consisting of upper and lower houses, which would serve as a coordinate body.

GERMAN TAXATION SCHEME APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin office by wireless. **BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)**—As might have been expected Dr. Wirth's taxation program wins enthusiastic support from the Socialists, moderate approval from the middle parties and provokes anger from the reactionary group.

In the "Vossische Zeitung," George Bernhard, Germany's leading Liberal publicist, says Dr. Wirth's program as an instrument for raising the gigantic sum which Germany needs must provoke certain skepticism, but pays tribute to the new Chancellor's courage and energy which, he thinks, cannot fail to have a great effect in Germany and allied countries alike.

The speech of Dr. Helfferich, a former Chancellor, last night and the banker newspaper editorials today make it clear that the reactionary parties, namely, the German Nationalists and the German People's Party, are determined to resist the new taxation schemes with all force available. The Chancellor's intimation that without the vital industrial area of Upper Silesia, Germany cannot hope to honor the reparation pledges is unanimously approved.

DIPLOMACY URGED IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. **NEW YORK, New York**—That Mexico will overcome her present difficulties with the United States and develop amazingly if given a chance, is the opinion of George C. Carothers, who was for a number of years American Consul at Torreon.

"The United States must use real diplomacy in dealing with Mexico," Mr. Carothers said, "for while our government must be firm, it must at the same time respect the dignity of Mexico and appreciate the difficulties under which President Obregon works." He added that he believed that the new President was slowly, but surely, winning the Mexican people over to his policy.

Mr. Carothers, who has spent the greater part of the last 30 years in Mexico, said that he had traveled with General Villa for two years and described the former bandit as an illiterate, but kindly man, who gave liberality to the poor of every town or village which he entered, but who declined to support former President Carranza because he did not approve of the ideals which the latter advocated.

ZAGHLULIST PAPER IS SUPPRESSED IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **CAIRO, Egypt (Thursday)**—A newspaper owned by Said Zaghlul Pasha has been suspended for six months by government order. Suppression of this paper is alleged to be due to the publication on Tuesday evening last of an article against the Sultan, written by a native who has since been arrested. The paper also has been abusing the government in unmeasured terms.

The suppression of this paper is considered to indicate a government attempt to prevent criticism. Zaghlulists are making use of this action as an instance of the artificial means employed by the Cabinet to prove the confidence of the people in the present government. The suppression means that Said Zaghlul Pasha will be without his official organ while the official delegation is in England.

MR. HERRICK DEPARTS FOR POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. **NEW YORK, New York**—Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, sailed yesterday aboard La France, to take up his duties.

GREEKS WIN INITIAL SUCCESS AT ISMID

Though Way to Constantinople Is Left Open Greeks Surprised Turks by Landing on Gulf of Ismid, Threatening Eski-Shehr

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The withdrawal of Greek troops from the Ismid Peninsula and the consequent removal of any obstruction of real military value to the advance of the Kemalists toward the Bosphorus, has brought about a situation of serious gravity, and The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters that the allied high



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

Where Turks were surprised. Map shows Gulf of Ismid where the Greek troops struck a sharp blow at the Turks, at the same time threatening their position at Eski-Shehr.

commissioners in Constantinople met last Monday with the object of deciding what united step should be taken in the event of the Turks ignoring the neutral zone and advancing westward. However the seriousness of the situation is somewhat relieved by the fact that the Greeks, in evacuating Ismid, much to the surprise of the Turks, landed on the southern shore of the Gulf of Ismid, striking a sharp blow at the Turks and at the same time threatening the important town of Eski-Shehr. In this manner the first round of the battle, that is being anxiously watched by all Europe, goes to Greece.

Although the presence of the British fleet in the eastern Mediterranean precludes almost all possibility of a successful Turkish advance on Constantinople, at the same time, it was pointed out, there is no such guarantee that an advance will not be made on Scutari, which could then be made the base for further operations which would receive the active support of the Bolshevik elements within Constantinople.

Undesirables Arrested

That such support was anticipated is revealed in a statement made in the House of Commons by Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, that on June 29 Sir John Harrington, the British general commanding the allied forces in Constantinople, arrested 52 undesirable persons, 18 of whom belonged to the Russian trade delegation. Of the latter nine were released the same day and nine were deported. This action, he continued, had been rendered necessary by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution in Constantinople beginning with the assassination of General Harrington.

The allied high commissioners, the authority stated, are fully alert, not only to the dangers of Bolshevik intrigue, but also to the possibility of an attack from Bulgarian "irregular" troops, of whom it is estimated there are no less than between 60,000 and 80,000, notwithstanding the fact that the Treaty of Neuilly permits less than half that number of armed forces to Bulgaria.

The possibility of Bulgarian aggression has been fully taken into account, and in exchanging views on the matter, it is understood that the high commissioners have recommended that in certain eventualities the assistance of Rumania shall be invoked, and that in the event of such a request, Rumania's help will undoubtedly be forthcoming, as any threat by the Kemalists to the freedom of the Straits would in itself constitute a threat to the prosperity and security of Rumania.

Peaceful Solution Sought

The existence of a well-armed and well-trained army in her rear will in itself prove a sufficient check on Bulgarian official activities, but considerable difficulty may be experienced in restraining the forces comprised of the inhabitants from the agricultural districts, where every man owns a rifle and is anxious to use it in an endeavor to assist his country in obtaining an outlet to the Aegean Sea.

In British official circles, it was stated that every endeavor is being made to find a peaceful solution, and at the same time obtain a release of the British prisoners still in the hands of the Turks, who, contrary to their promise and in the face of the good-will expressed in the release of Turkish prisoners from Malta by Britain, still detain many British subjects, some of whom were captured at Kut.

Of late it was stated there has been marked increase of aggressiveness on the part of the Kemalists toward Great Britain, which, of course, may be explained by their hope of Bolshevik aid in their campaign against the Greeks, also the well-known reluctance, particularly on the part of France, to give any moral or financial assistance to King Constantine.

Questions in Parliament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)**—Replying to Commander Ken-

worthy in the House of Commons today as to the situation in the Near East and whether the full text of the Greek reply to the recent allied representations had been received, also as to what steps were being taken to end the hostilities between Greece and Turkey or to limit their scope and area, the Premier stated that the Greek reply, which had just been received, was of a negative character and did not call for any immediate action on the part of the government.

Commander Kenworthy also inquired if the government could now consult the Turkish Government with a view to avoiding any conflict between Britain and Turkey, to which the Premier replied that this would not be overlooked.

Tom Shaw, Labor member, asked whether British warships were proceeding to Constantinople, whether there was any danger of hostilities, and whether the House of Commons would have an opportunity of discussing this matter before hostilities were entered upon.

Austen Chamberlain, replying for the government, said that, as he informed the House last month, the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean was about to visit Constantinople with a fleet in the ordinary course; also that no further instructions had been issued by the Admiralty, and that he, Mr. Chamberlain, had no reason to anticipate hostilities. In reply to Col. John Ward, Mr. Chamberlain stated that, so far as his information went, the Kemalists had shown no intention of violating neutral territory.

FRENCH POLICY IN NEAR EAST OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris office by wireless. **PARIS, France (Thursday)**—Aristide Briand, in his explanation of his policy before the commission of the Senate, indicated that he means to maintain his demand for credits for the army in Syria and Cilicia. He expressed the hope that peace would shortly be made with the Turks, and an accord definitely concluded with the government of Ankara.

In Syria, the institution of measures of local administration will, it is expected, soon permit of a reduction to the minimum of the French troops of occupation. In Cilicia also it is not desired to keep troops any longer than necessary, but he could not agree that there should be a withdrawal until the new diplomatic status of Cilicia is settled. It would be exceedingly imprudent and dangerous to refuse credits at the moment when France is negotiating with the Turks.

At Constantinople, the French troops were recently, on Lord Curzon's suggestion, placed under the command of the British commander, General Harrington, but it is clearly understood that they will not be used for war-like operations and be thrown in any circumstances into the Greco-Turkish conflict, except with the express consent of the French Government.

AMERICANS EXCLUDED FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. **NEW YORK, New York**—Charles Recht has issued a statement dealing with the obscure question of the exclusion of Americans from Soviet Russia.

"The present restrictions against emigration into Soviet Russia from America apply to all ports and frontiers of the Russian Soviet Republic and also of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. No exceptions are made. Rumors have arisen that Russians and Ukrainians desiring to return from America might travel via Constantinople, and be admitted into Soviet territory through Odessa. This is not the case. The attention of all prospective travelers who may have been misled by such rumors is called to the following cablegram received from Platon Mikailovich Kerzhentsev, plenipotentiary representative of the Russian Soviet Government at Stockholm:

"Russians and Ukrainians proceeding to Odessa on Turkish steamers will not be admitted into Russia, as nothing has been changed since the last decision of the Soviet Government in respect to emigrants from the United States to Russia. Kerzhentsev."

FREIGHT REVENUES DECREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroads of the country loaded with revenue freight, 775,041 cars, during the week ending June 26, or 5680 less than for the week previous, according to a statement yesterday by the American Railway Association. The reduction included decreases in all commodities except ore, which showed a slight increase. The number of cars loaded with grain was 38,821, or 2173 less than the preceding week, while merchandise and miscellaneous freight loadings were 468,107, or 1416 cars under the previous week.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **BALTIMORE, Maryland**—The summer school of the Johns Hopkins University opened for the eleventh season on Tuesday morning. The enrollment is a larger one than any in the history of the summer school, and the curriculum which is composed of 91 courses, offers a wider range of instruction than heretofore available. Many instructors have been recruited from other institutions, including Yale, the University of Nebraska, and Ohio State.

DRY DIRECTOR CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—E. C. Potter has been appointed federal prohibition director for Massachusetts, with headquarters at Boston, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced yesterday.

HOUSE BLOCKS PAY OF NAVY WORKERS

Disagreement on Senate Amendment on Aeroplane Carriers Sends Navy Appropriations Bill Back to Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. **WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Unless Congress reaches an agreement on the Naval Appropriation Bill before Saturday, thousands of employees in government navy yards and navy machine shops will fail to receive their pay for the last month.

Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, in charge of the measure, advised the House yesterday.

Despite this warning, the House insisted on its disagreement to several Senate amendments, notably a provision authorizing the initial expenditure of \$15,000,000 for two aeroplane carriers. By a vote of 141 to 4, after a lively debate, the House refused to accept the Senate amendment, and the naval bill was sent back to conference, where it will remain unless some way can be found by which the two houses will be able to settle their differences.

Failure of Congress to appropriate the funds for the Navy before the fiscal year ended, June 30, Mr. Kelley pointed out, is proving a source of great embarrassment to the navy. One instance of this, he said, is seen in the fact that navy yard workers will have to wait for their pay, probably until Congress passes a resolution continuing last year's appropriations from month to month.

Defeat of Western Projects

Another fight came on a Senate amendment authorizing \$500,000 for a naval air station at Sand Point, Washington, and the acceptance by the government of a site for an additional station near Seattle.

"The coming events are on the Pacific coast," warned John F. Miller (R.), Representative from Washington, who urged adoption of the amendment. "There is not an aviation base within 600 miles of the Puget Sound," he declared. Mr. Miller asked for the appropriation "in the interest of fair play" for the Pacific coast, which he warned is not properly defended.

Defeat of the project was brought about by Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. He objected to the government accepting the tract of land offered by the State of Washington for an aviation station because the Naval Affairs Committee had not gone into the cost of construction and maintenance. The question, too, of an additional station at Sand Point is contained in a separate bill upon which the committee refused to act, he contended.

Vigorous appeals for "supremacy of the air," failed to convince the House that it should accept the Senate proposal for two airplane carriers, although it was brought out that Japan and Great Britain have made provisions for such vessels.

Warning on Future Wars

Headed by James R. Mann (R.), Representative from Illinois, who returned to the House yesterday to participate in the tariff debate, the aviation proponents decried the expenditures of large sums on battle ships "that will be obsolete before they are completed." Mr. Mann declared that the United States "ought to control the air" and that "the future wars would be fought in the air."

"I have never had much patience with the Navy," he said. "It is the most extravagant service that any government ever saw."

Lemuel P. Padgett, Representative from Tennessee, former Democratic chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, stoutly defended the Navy from criticisms of extravagance and lack of vision. He declared that the British and American navies "had won the war."

An attempt was made by Fred A. Britten, Representative from Illinois, Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, to effect a compromise by proposing that only one airplane carrier be constructed at an initial expenditure of \$3,000,000, to be taken out of the appropriation for the building program of the Navy. This was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and, on the insistence of Mr. Kelley, the House stood its ground, refusing to accede to the Senate amendment.

Another attempt will be made by the conferees today to get together on conflicting amendments, in the hope that the naval bill may be passed soon without compelling Congress to resort to continuing last year's appropriations.

WARSHIPS VISIT CALMLY REGARDED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The United States gunboat Sacramento, sent to Mexican waters as a result of disquieting reports reaching Washington, arrived at Tampico on Wednesday, and is anchored in the harbor there, it was said in advices received from that city. In view of the regulations of international law, which provide that foreign warships can enter the port of any friendly nation and remain for 24 hours, the Mexican foreign office refused to comment upon the arrival of the Sacramento at Tampico. "The Mexican Government," said Elias P. Celles, Secretary of the Interior and chief of the Cabinet, "does not see in the dispatch of vessels to Tampico a show of naval strength on the part of the United States, inasmuch as there is no conflict at present which might cause the hostile presence

of those ships." The Secretary added he anticipated no naval demonstration by the United States at any Mexican port.

President Obregon refused to comment on the situation, in the absence of official communication from Washington regarding the sending of war vessels into Mexican waters. The President declared the government did not intend to rescind the recent decree increasing the taxes on oil exported from the country, saying that every barrel of oil taken out of Mexico represented an exhaustion of the natural resources which could not be replaced. He asserted labor conditions in the Tampico district were not as bad as reported, asserting that at present not more than 5000 men were out of employment. He said the government was aiding them in every way possible.

DEMOCRAT REPORT DENOUNCES TARIFF

Ways and Means Committee Minority Says Bill Would Benefit Few at Expense of People

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, in a minority report filed yesterday in the House of Representatives, denounced the administration tariff bill as a "conspiracy to benefit a few favorites at the expense of all humanity." "Like every conspiracy, it has been hatched in secrecy," the report says, adding:

"We record our solemn judgment that this measure is a plan to plunder the people of our country and to oppress the people of every country for the benefit of a few men who have succeeded in usurping for all practical purposes the taxing power of this government, using it primarily to enrich themselves, and, secondarily, to finance the political party which tolerates, encourages and facilitates the usurpation."

The report declares the tariff was not an issue in the last campaign and that this is not the time to write a tariff law. They assert that the problems which "confront our people, cripple our industry, stifle our commerce and perplex an amiable administration have nothing to do with the tariff."

Criticizing the Republican majority of the committee for withholding the bill from them and from the House membership generally, and for permitting only a week for its study, the Democratic members declare there has been insufficient time to draft a substitute.

They do not undertake any detailed discussion of the individual schedules in the bill, confining their report to a general indictment of the whole measure and the manner of its preparation.

Emphasis is laid upon two things—the probable effect of the bill on American commerce and the world industrial situation generally, and upon the substitution of the system of American valuation as a basis for levying tariff duties.

Southerners Urge Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. **NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana**—The tariff question again came up for discussion when the Southern Tariff Congress convened on July 6. John H. Kirby, president, pointed out that membership of the association is 75 per cent Democratic, and that the policies urged by it are directed not only against Democratic congressmen who oppose the theory of tariff, but also against Republicans who would discriminate against raw material and in favor of manufactured products.

"The north and east are going to get their tariff," Mr. Kirby explained, "but Mr. Kirby, minority leader of the Democrats in Congress, forbids a southern congressman to vote for a duty on penalty of being read out of the party. It is a paradox of politics that Republican members of Congress from the manufacturing centers of the north and east, and Democratic members from the producing sections of the South, vote exactly alike on the tariff so far as raw material is concerned. They arrive at their conclusions for different reasons, but the result is the same."

LEIPSI INCIDENT DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin office by wireless. **BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)**—It was realized here that yesterday's judgment in the war criminal case of General Stenger followed by a hostile manifestation outside the Leipzig court against the French legal representatives, must have an unfortunate effect on Franco-German relations.

Hugo Stinnes' newspapers, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" and the "Berliner Tageblatt" sharply rebuke the rowdies who caused the demonstrations mentioned. "Such manifestations will only lead to further damage and humiliation for Germany," says the former newspaper.

INDUSTRY SAID TO BE OPTIMISTIC

Government Report Indicates a Dull Summer in Most Lines, With the Prospect of an Improvement in Conditions in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. **WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—The United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, in making its report for the month ending June 30, finds the causes of the protracted industrial depression and the mounting tide of unemployment in "continued unsatisfactory conditions of transportation, with freight rates in many instances considered almost prohibitive. Lack of anything like a normal foreign market; the present low value of farm produce; stagnation in iron and steel; high costs of construction, and general dullness of the retail trade stand out prominently as leading factors in the situation."

"There are indications here and there of resumption of building operations, though for the most part on a restricted scale. The almost nationwide housing shortage still persists. Industry generally is optimistic, and, while the likelihood of a dull summer in most lines is fully recognized, the tendency is to count on improvement by fall and a healthy though not spectacular business revival by the spring of 1922."

"Continued unemployment and part-time prevail throughout New England. The metal trades have fallen off, but textiles have shown a decided improvement, as evidenced by woolen cloth and worsteds, which are nearly normal. Cottons generally are on a 75 per cent basis, with best showings in gingham, bleached domestics and percales. Shoes have shown a bit of improvement. Lumber is still depressed. Controversies in the building trades have been for most part settled, though they still persist in the pulp mills. Retail trade has fallen off, except at several points in the southern part of the district."

"In the east north central district, including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, there has been no great change in the industrial situation during the past month, and none is expected until construction costs and railway rates are materially reduced. With the settlement of controversies in the building trades, work will be resumed on manufacturing plants, office buildings and theatres. Retail sales indicate that the public still await lower prices. There is no indication that the present industrial depression will end during the summer."

"Conditions on the Pacific Coast are more encouraging, with renewed lumber activity relieving the employment situation gradually. In rural districts and in the canning industries, the demand for labor is tending to decrease. Industries generally are attempting to stimulate trade by drastic price-cutting. Declining construction costs have accelerated home building in the large coastal cities."

"The probable effect of the bill on American commerce and the world industrial situation generally, and upon the substitution of the system of American valuation as a basis for levying tariff duties."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **HELENA, Montana**—Cooperative farm organizations in Montana have launched a campaign to retain in this state the federal marketing bureau maintained in connection with the Agricultural College at Bozeman. The United States Department of Agriculture recently announced its intention of discontinuing the state bureau on September 1 and thereafter assisting the farmers by sending men from Washington to handle each problem as it arises. The petitions, which are being generally signed, ask the government to retain the bureau at least a year, when it is hoped conditions will be improved.

MONTANA PLEADS FOR MARKETING BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **ST. LOUIS, Mo.**—According to M. R. Benedict, secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, farm production costs in 1921, from rough approximations now available, are from 50 to 100 per cent above present farm prices, in spite of the fact that these costs are considerably below those of last year. Mr. Benedict said:

"While it is too early to make any accurate estimate of production costs for this year, as this will depend largely upon the yield per acre, it is evident that the cost of growing corn and marketing will range from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, or higher, throughout most of South Dakota this year. This is more than twice the present price received by the farmer."

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150 Living Models

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OBTAIN TICKETS FROM YOUR SHOE DEALER

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"Farmers are still suffering from the heavy losses due to last year's high production costs and low prices. This process of selling products at one-fourth to one-half their production costs can not go on indefinitely, and unless means can be found whereby farmers can secure at least average production costs, many farmers will be forced into bankruptcy this coming year."

"Only very good yields can bring the cost of wheat production down to \$2 per bushel this year. Barley and hay will both cost, even at the present lower wages for farm labor, more than the present prices of these products."

HAWAII TRAINS ITS OWN SUGAR EXPERTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The first annual commencement of the University of Hawaii, formerly the College of Hawaii, means much to the agriculture of the territory. In the graduating class were four students in sugar technology and one student in general agriculture. These men have all been trained in a Hawaiian university to fit Hawaiian needs and conditions, and it is felt that their training will make them more valuable to Hawaii's agriculture than men who received all of their instruction under conditions wholly different from those found in the islands. Most of the men just graduated are going immediately to work on the sugar plantations, while one or two may do graduate work in mainland universities.

The University of Hawaii is making the agricultural and sugar courses practical. Every man has to spend considerable time doing regular farm work. He has to get actual experience in sugar mills. He works at least one semester with the agricultural department of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' experiment station, finding out how to carry on various fertilizing, cultivating, and irrigating experiments, and how new seedling canes are developed.

DELAWARE SENATOR NAMED

DOVER, Delaware—Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont was yesterday appointed United States Senator from Delaware by Governor Denney to succeed Josiah O. Wolcott, who resigned last week to become Chancellor of Delaware. General Du Pont, who is the Delaware member of the Republican National Committee, will serve the unexpired term as Senator, which runs until March, 1923. The appointment of General Du Pont adds a Republican to the Senate. Senator Wolcott having been elected to the office as a Democrat.

CUBAN COMMISSION FORMED

HAVANA, Cuba—Following a conference on Wednesday evening between President Zayas and the presidents of both houses of Congress, a call was issued for a joint commission which, with the President, will draft laws intended to solve the banking, taxation, and sugar problems. Assurance is given that Congress, in extraordinary session, will take prompt action on the commission's measures.

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The House Repairer

Job Mullins is the name of the neighbor who does my house repairs, a little man with twinkling blue eyes whose working clothes seem to exude lime and paint. He has a real feeling for these gray Cotswold houses and throws himself heartily into anything that has to be done to them: An artist in stone, he can turn his hand to painting and whitewashing, as well as the fixing of fireplaces and sinks and the laying of new floors.

When he comes for a consultation about a job he looks over your house and not a flaw nor a bit of scamped work escapes his sharp eye. He brings his ladders and tools and potters about in what one is apt to think a leisurely way; but he plods through the job without any back straightening or dawdling and gets through quicker than a good many more showy workmen.

His scorn for slackers is keen. "It do make me mad to see them men o' Brown's stand and talk for half an hour at a time! I see 'em. When the boss do come they be all hurry and drive. It do make my flesh peel to watch 'em. Don't care for their work. That's what's wrong with them."

No one could say Job didn't care for his work. He gives you all his attention and all his knowledge and remembers every job he ever did for you and the shade of every coat of paint he ever put on. "That be the buff you had for the kitchen the time afore last," he says, as he runs his finger along the color chart, "and that be the green of the dining room, and that's—let me see, did I put the ivory white on for you or Mrs. Jones? Mrs. Jones 'twas, and you had the cream because it went better with your curtains. That better buff color is Mrs. Banks, and 'tain't my choice; but she says it be the fashion—I'd sooner have something sunshiny with a bit o' color on it."

As Job works I often chat with him and try to draw out his stock of old country lore and wisdom. He is very keen on good beginnings, and "Well begun is half done" is one of his maxims. "The start's everything in a house; it can't be altered when 'tis built, so all the thinking must be done first. What's wrong in the beginning don't never work out right in the end. A bit like life, ain't it? A bit o' good work ain't never lost; you can always make summat of it; but bad work—well I hate messing with it. Don't give me satisfaction nor anybody else."

"That reminds me, I've just cast my eye over the roof—oh o' them tiles on the lean-to be gone again, and the window sill where you had the creeper cut away be that bad 'd best give it a bit o' paint, hadn't I? You don't want it done now? Well, 'twon't pay to let 'em go over the winter; you'd best let I see to 'em now even if a bit o' summat else has to go. What's the use o' my looking into holes and corners if you only want it done where it shows. Them places which ain't seen



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

be generally the most important in the long run. Ain't there something like that in the Bible? "Those things which are not seen are eternal" it do say. They'll be the ones that do matter I do take it to mean."

Job always knows what he likes and dislikes and his negatives are most emphatic. "No. No. No. No! I wouldn't never have them pipers altered, they be all right, I tell 'ee, and can't be bettered." Once I suggested a cheaper make of paint, as a matter of economy. "No. No. No. No. No! Pay me two shillings an hour to put on that muck! No, Miss. We'll have the best, or as near to it as we can get. 'Twill save 'ee in the end 'cos 'twill stand five times as long and look well all the time. You'll get none o' that cheap stuff for me to put on, a wasting o' my time and work I should call it."

When the painting is nearly finished Job informs me that "there'll be a bit o' paint over, just about enough for the tool shed door and you'd may be like to do it 'ee self." I reply that I am quite ready for the job. "It must be cleaned down properly. Here's the sandpaper and putty and you'd best let me see it afore you begin wif the paint. It must be rubbed down smooth or I shan't be able to pass 'on. . . . The only tool shed door?" Yes, yes, yes, I do know that, but it'll be 'long side o' my work and 'ee mustn't make I ashamed."

Very carefully I make a start, feel-

ing that Job's reputation is in my hands. By and by he comes and gives a few directions and I know that my efforts are meeting with his approval because he continues the story begun yesterday of his wife's experiences "wif they Belgians."

On the few occasions when I have neglected Job's advice I have repented it and had to seek his help in a hurry and, of course, have had to wait my turn. "Want Job particular, do 'ee, Miss?" says his wife. "He'll be a-doin' o' Mrs. Knight's cottage. Got a waterproof over the roof, he have, and I'm sure he can't leave it till it's done and the children able to sleep in the attic again; or else, 'He be at Butcher Davis doing the drain while they be all gone to his sister over to Cirencester and he's promised to get it all finished afore they do come back."

A good neighbor as well as a good workman is Job, and I hide my time patiently, knowing that he cannot be hurried and that he will come to me when he has honestly and faithfully done the work he has undertaken for other people. The world could do with a few more Jobs in it.

THE FORESTERS

It has been for a period only of about 25 years that forestry as a profession has been practiced in the United States. Within that period, however, it has advanced greatly and it has now come to be a business as well as a profession. It has many practitioners and there are also now engaged in it concerns that will undertake any kind of forestry work, from the care of a single tree to the development and protection of extensive forest tracts.

In the offices of such concerns it is a common thing nowadays to receive from suburban or country residents, who may own perhaps a single noble tree or a clump of trees that seem not to be thriving, a request to look them over. Whereupon a tree expert is sent by the concern, who inspects these trees, roots, trunks, and decides what may be necessary to restore the trees or to preserve them in their normal beauty.

For owners of the more extensive country estates which may include within their territory stretches of woodland the modern forester does many things. Here he not only cares for individual trees, but he is as well a landscape forester. He will clear away underbrush, and without destroying their woody flavor make woods accessible so that they may be enjoyed; and by the judicious cutting of branches or the taking out of a tree or two he may reveal a beautiful view.

The modern forester undertakes to make orchards profitable. There are orchardists, to be sure, who know very well how to care for their trees and who do care for them; but there are also orchardists that are neglected or handled unskillfully. The forester will take a run-down orchard and by systematic care make it produce fine fruit in abundance.

When it comes to the application of forestry in its larger aspects, in the economical handling and development of timber lands, the forester is confronted with almost as many problems as there are situations, for what may be done most advantageously depends largely on extent and location, or it may depend on current circumstances. As to how a small tract of timber land could be cultivated successfully with a view to future as well as present profit, that would depend upon the character of the timber now standing upon it and its ease of access and proximity to market. Under exceptionally favorable conditions in these respects it might be done on 200 acres, though more commonly and even with favoring conditions 400 or 600 acres would be the minimum, and under ordinary conditions in remoter regions there would be required for carrying on at once profitable lumbering and cultivation a minimum commonly of perhaps 4000 to 5000 acres.

That would be a strictly lumbering proposition. Favorably situated in one state is a manufacturing concern that owns about 3000 acres, part farm land and part forest. Its forest land is cared for on modern forestry plans. From this land, cutting only selected trees, the company gets all the lumber it requires for its own uses, while the smaller trees, left to grow, insure for it a lumber supply sufficient for its future needs. The farmers on the farming land work in the forests in the winter.

But while four or five thousand acres, more or less remotely situated, would commonly be the minimum for timbered areas that could profitably be cultivated and lumbered, even a wood lot of little tracts of twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred acres will repay care with a profit. Clearing out the underbrush and thinning out the trees to give them more room and better timber. The forestry concern will plant trees, will reforest cut-over or burnt-over tracts, or provide forest cover wherever it may be desired, as for watersheds. It will establish, and, if desired, operate systems of fire protection. It will take care and charge of the trees of a village or a city or of the most extensive forests. Either as consulting or as managing foresters, the forestry concern will undertake work of any sort that has to do with trees.

In these days more and more private owners avail themselves of the services of the professional forester; and there is an increasing demand for his services among lumbermen and others handling trees in a large way. Taking the country through, the lumbermen, a large majority of them, still lumber for the present dollar; but there are now more and more great owners with holdings covering hundreds of thousands of acres who are working their properties on modern forestry lines.

THE PACKING-BOX THEATER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes when I read interviews with managers, forecasts of the dramatic season, gossip of the players, or an account of the latest experiment in theatrical illusion, I am reminded that once upon a time I was a theatrical manager myself. It was quite a long time ago, and although nobody then talked of "little theaters," mine might fairly enough have merited the title. I do not remember its exact dimensions, but it was no bigger than a good-sized packing box, nor could have been, for it was made out of one. Not for me were the theaters, even smaller, that could be bought in theatrical shops, ingeniously equipped to exhibit a limited and childish repertoire. Within its limits mine was a more everyday theater. It was as much like the real one with which I was then familiar as my craft with tools and paint box, aided by scenery cut out of window posters with the family scissors, could make it; and it reproduced on its mimic stage the plays that passed before by vision in the original playhouse.

But I was more than a resident manager. I was an author and producer. The only thing, or at least one of them, that I did not do was to interview to the press in which I solicited plays. A real manager, as I have since observed, delights to give such interviews, pointing out the dearth of native drama, his own restless ambition to produce it, and inspiring many innocent persons of all ages to write plays and send him the manuscripts. But what he does with the manuscripts I have never been able to learn.

As for my distinguished company of players, they played originally in a five and drum corps. I recruited them by the sheet, and as I cut them out with the family scissors I cut off the outlying part of the drum, or the end of the flute, which left a likely figure of a man and about half of a musical instrument. Then with my ready paint box I colored them individually to suit the parts they were to play in the drama under production, but however serious the dramatic situation some of them were always in the attitude of a man playing a drum and others in the attitude of a man playing a fife. I see now that this made some little demand on the imagination of the audience.

Even now, when the advanced pioneers of the "new" theater ask and expect the imagination of the audience to cooperate and see a landscape where the unimaginative can see no more than a pretty arrangement of draperies and wonder what it is there for—even now, I say, nobody expects Hamlet to go through all his troubles in the attitude of a man playing a fife, although, as I remember, his tragedy has a moment when he plays on a pipe, which is much the same instrument. My theater, however, never essayed "Hamlet," and no former member of the paper fife and drum corps had an opportunity to pose before its audience with such excellent artistic verisimilitude.

That Mighty Hand

More than that I disdained the strings or wires to pull and the grooves in the stage wherein the players made their sliding entrances or exits that characterized the mechanism of the toy shop theaters. I knew nothing of the art of manipulating the surprisingly lifelike marionette. I accepted the limitations of a packing-box theater and pastebord players, wherein also I was truly Elizabethan, for my former drummers and fifers, though all of the sex that professionally drums and fifes, played both male and female parts; with my own two hands, which were, of course, invisible to the imaginative audience, I moved them in and out, and, if the stage directions called for a fight, shuffled them vigorously together. Tremendous combats, at the end of which the hero alone stood upright and all his enemies lay scattered about the stage, prone to a degree that is possible only to the two-dimensional figures of pastebord villains, were fought before the row of tiny candles that made my footlights; and, as I look back, it seems to me that no movement of the modern theater has achieved such simple and impressive symbolism as was that mighty hand, in comparison with the personages of the drama, that visibly moved them here and there through its studied episodes. Locally my theater was more realistic. Although the players all spoke with the same voice, the voice conscientiously tried to differentiate one part from another: it sank, as I remember, to its lower depths for the villain; it spoke a kind of tenor for the hero; it mounted to a contralto note for the heroine; it expressed its own idea of brogue or dialect as the impersonation of subordinate characters required.

To a memory for the things of the theater, my repertoire might date the period of my management with reasonable accuracy. It flourished before the day, or rather the nights, of musical comedy, when James O'Neill was young in "Monte Cristo," when British melodrama, "The World" and "The Lights o' London," was delighting American audiences, when there were still competing troupes of black-face minstrels, and "Humpty Dumpty" made his annual appearance in our local grown-up theater. To that theater, moreover, came in those good old days a little of everything. It was not as it is nowadays when the line of demarcation is sharply drawn between the theatrical pleasures available in a metropolis and those that may be enjoyed in a good-sized city, and the good-sized city is likely to be limited to motion pictures. We even had a "Lyceum Course" that included plays such as one would now have to take train to the metropolis to witness. And to that theater, thanks to the happy location of some family real estate where posters made an impressive showing, I had frequent entrance,

properly taken by a retainer who took great satisfaction in taking me. As an old song says, "Those were happy days." It was a time, to identify it further, when as yet there was no Wild West Show, but "Buffalo Bill" was an actor, and once a winter he came and thrilled us, that happy retainer and me, in a Wild West drama.

An Ocean Provided

All this provided material for my distinguished company—of former drummers and fifers. And the pictorial representatives of these varied scenes, when the window posters were of the proper size to suit the dimensions of my theater, provided scenery. I displayed, as I can now reflect without dangerous conceit, considerable ingenuity in pasting sections of cut-up posters together. I made my miniature ocean out of green cloth, and, as I manipulated it from underneath, the billows surged as realistically on their smaller scale as those of the real playhouse. Those whose memories accompany me that far back may remember the raft scene in "The World," with all the leading characters tossing up and down on their frail craft on the mighty deep, and the reproduction of this scene in my own theater was considered a triumph, despite the musical attitudes which my distinguished players maintained even on a raft in mid-ocean. It was a scene never to be forgotten. At other times, the water on my stage was real water, for wherever the theater of commerce led, my little theater of the domestic circle bravely



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

followed, and when one stage cultivated realism with a tank, the other followed suit with a dishpan. It was not altogether good for my paper heroine to be thrown into the dishpan by my paper villain, or for my paper hero to leap into the dishpan after her, and underdresses had to take their places while they were put carelessly aside to dry for the next performance. But the understanding was a piece of well-known commercial phrase, "something just as good," and the interested audience of relations was just as well satisfied.

When the episode demanded it, snow descended over my mimic landscape in the illusive form of flour, and if it snowed first here and then there, as I moved the flour sifter, wherever it happened to be snowing the storm raged convincingly. And if one needed real rain, there was always the watering pot. As for confagurations, a piece of red tissue paper held in front of a candle made a fine effect of roaring fire, and once, indeed, I staged a splendid explosion. The scene was in sections, one of those scenes in which the spectator looks at two floors of a house at once. The hero was in the upper story. The villain entered the room below, playing his fife, but also pushing before him what purported to be a keg of gunpowder—it was the cut-out picture of a barrel, but behind it, where the audience could not see, was fastened a firecracker. The villain fired his way off, and fired his way back again; this time he carried a lighted match almost as tall as himself, and with the match he ignited the fuse of the firecracker and made a hasty, flogging exit. The fuse spluttered; the firecracker exploded, even as my helpful hand assisted the hero to leap from the second-story window; it was a fine dramatic effect, but the audience considered the match too realistic, and the scene was never repeated. It occurred, as I remember, in a play that I had written myself, in which the hero was a brave youth named Frank; his other name has escaped me, but he had a cousin named Archie, and their adventures in all parts of the world provided an enthralling literature for my contemporaries.

In its minor way my theater anticipated some of the modern problems of the movies. It was necessary to render articulate these voiceless players, who, however realistically I painted them with the colors of my ready paint-box, dressing them, as it were, in coats, trousers, and gowns of paint—but here the mucilage bottle and tissue paper added to my resources in costume—still fingered invisible flutes or beat a noiseless tattoo on invisible drums. Like the "movie" without type, so would my dramas have been, only more so, without dialogue. And so from the first to the last, a voice in the air spoke what a small boy remembered of what playwrights whom he did not even know by name had written, and I wish now

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that somebody in the audience had written it down in shorthand that I might read the result. And I also sang, which was courageous of me for I have never been able to carry a tune. Nay more, when the minstrels came to my theater and the former drummers and fifers, their features obliterated by black pigment, were arranged in ascending rows, I sang the comic songs of the end men and the sentimental ditties of the dignified tenors and baritones, and I produced, in what I fondly thought to be an appropriate dialect, conversations between the "interlocutors" who sat in the center of the circle and "Bones" or "Tambo" sitting at the opposite ends.

DOUGHTY'S ARABIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

More than forty years ago a young Englishman wandering on the eastern frontiers of Palestine set his face toward the mysterious desert of Arabia. Alone, without money, in fact with little more than "a pistol hidden in his bosom," great courage and a large store of learning, this scholar-adventurer penetrated the unknown, lived the life of the simple nomads of the steppe, and of the fanatic settled folk.

The next 10 years Doughty spent in writing his "Travels in Arabia Deserta"—not only one of the great travel books of our time but one which has come to be looked upon as a classic. The two volumes, which have come to be known as "Doughty," are a record of literary attainment, of great adventure, and of deep interest to natural scientists.

It has been said that there are many travelers but few styles; Doughty's style is not only strikingly original, but he has produced something which is essentially of the desert and desert men; his quaint old English is often a very near direct translation of the Arab tongue. As a story of bold adventure, Doughty's is probably not surpassed by any in the history of exploration. He adapted himself to living the life of a member of the poorest society on earth, destined to wander perpetually over the face of an arid wilderness. His gloom means of transport were a "weary, pad-footed" camel or his own feet. He was robbed, he was beaten, he was turned out of the oases into the hostile desert. He endured heat and cold, hunger and thirst. Still more, he, an Englishman, suffered silently the unkindness and insolence of "British" men and negro bullies. Yet Doughty never lost that self-control, that gentleness, mingled with lion-like courage, which won for himself success in his enterprise.

Well may we ask, "what moved thee, or how couldst thou take such journeys into the fanatic Arabia?" As an undertaking in natural science, "Doughty" stands the test of as close examination as he does on other grounds. Although the traveler wrote, 30 years ago, the greater part of the country he visited has not been seen since his day by appreciative western eyes. Doughty still stands as an authority. For information on problems, geographical, ethnographical and geological, one must go to "Doughty." The details may be difficult to discover, but they are sure to be hidden somewhere in the thousand odd pages of his story. For a true picture of Arab life Doughty again is indispensable.

His insight amazes one; his touch is so sure, and yet so delicate, that the very finest grades of the many-sided Arab nature are made clear to us. We see the children of Shem as they really are, and incidentally we see Doughty through Arab eyes. Of life in "worsted booths" in the dusty desert, of the shepherd-princes and their herds, of the cunning, intriguing townsfolk, of society in the great date-oases of Hail and Anelaiz, we can read in words which may be held every bit trustworthy. Anyone who has seen the desert tribes on migration will appreciate the following, which might be a living picture of the Children of Israel wandering from well to well. "If the rāhla be short, the Bedu march at leisure, while their beasts feed under them. The sheykhs are riding together in advance, and the harem come riding in their trains of baggage-camels; if aught be amiss the herdsmen are nigh at hand to help them; neighbors will dismount to help neighbors and even a stranger. The great and small cattle are driven along with their households. You shall see

housewives dismount and gossips walk together barefoot (all go here unshod) and spinning beside their slow-paced camels. . . . Every family and kindred are seen wayfaring by themselves with their cattle. . . . The Bedouins coming near a stand where they will encamp, Zeyd returned to us; and where he thought good there struck down the heel of his tall horseman's lance 'shelha' or 'romha,' stepping it in some sandy desert bush. This is the stand of Zeyd's fellowship—they that encamp with him, and are called his people. Hirfa makes her camel kneel; she will 'build' the booth there; the rest of Zeyd's kindred and clients coming up, they alight, each family going a little apart, to pitch their booths about him. This is 'Zeyd's Menzil' and the people are Zeyd's Araab.

"The hearing camels they make to kneel under their burdens with the guttural voice, 'ikh-kh-kh!' The stiff neck of any reluctant brute is gently stricken down with the driving stick or an hand is imposed upon his heavy hals; any yet, resisting is plucked by the beard; then without more he will fall groaning to his knees. Their loads discharged, and the pack saddles lifted, with a spurn of the master's foot the bearing camels rise heavily again and are dismissed to pasture. The housewives spread the tent cloths, taking out the corner and side cords, and, finding some wild stone for a hammer, they beat down their tent pegs into the ground, they heave and stretch the tent cloths, and now their booths are standing. The wife enters, and when she has bestowed her stuff, she brings forth the man's breakfast; that is a bowl of léban, poured from the sour milk skin, or it is a clot of dates with a bowl of desert water. After that she sits within, rocking upon her knees the semla, or sour milk skin, to make this day's butter."

Of Doughty's other labors experts have high opinion. He earned the special thanks of Semitic scholars for his careful copies of rare inscriptions from the rock-hewn cities of el-Hel. On geographical problems he shed much light. He was the first to show us that strange watershed in the Kheibar lava fields whence rise the sources of the Wadi Rumma, 600 miles from its mouth, near Basra, on the Persian Gulf.

When Doughty wrote Arabia had "the aspect of a decayed country" he wondered whether he ever expected to see the day when the sons of Arabian kings would come to European courts, and sit at international conferences. Yet it is so. And with the interest in Arabia revived, there has come a new demand for Doughty's book, the original of which cannot be bought for gold.

Holland

The golden glory of kingcups growing in generous masses. Wide, wide stretches of meadow land intersected with blue waterways whose edges are fringed with silver, where the light falls.

Black and white cows grazing peacefully; numerous families of little pigs following close at the heels of large black and white sows; the whitest of white lambs at play.

The dark form of windmills silhouetted against the horizon. In place of hedges, long straight rows or avenues of poplars in spring dress of yellow-green. Clumps of fuzzy-headed willows down by the water's edge or sharing with the poplars the duty of forming boundary lines between meadows.

Little hamlets with red-roofed cottages showing gayly out of orchards full of snowy blossom. Blue-blossomed peasants at work in the fields, or moving in leisurely fashion along the dykes, pushing before them with long poles the slow-moving, brightly painted barges.

These are some of the things that catch our attention as our train moves through Holland on a day in spring.

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READING ABBEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Eight hundred years ago there were great doings in Reading, the county town of Berkshire, on the Thames. Hither had come Henry Beaulieu, King of England, in all the panoply of state, and attended by abbots and barons, to lay the foundation stone of the abbey, which he had founded for monks of the Benedictine order. June 18 was the day. Reading Abbey ranked third in all England; it was a mirrored abbey, in other words its abbots sat in Parliament, the Abbot of Reading taking precedence in the House of Lords next after the heads of St. Albans and Glastonbury. It had enormous powers. King Henry authorized the abbey to coin money in London, where it kept a resident master or moneyer. It could confer the honor of knighthood; it could try and punish criminals; it could hold fairs. It provided for the poor, and necessary entertainment for travelers. William of Malmesbury says there was always more spent by the monks on strangers than on themselves.

The canon "Sumer is Icomen in," the earliest known piece of music for several voices, was composed by one of the monks of Reading about 1240; as a tablet in the chapter house records. The first part of the song in modernized words follows:

Sumer's come in,
Loud sing cuckoo!
Groweth seed and bloweth mead,
And springeth the wood now,
Sing, cuckoo.

Riemann, the historian of music, says that the monk to whom we owe this canon "deserves an imperishable crown of glory."

Henry VIII cast eyes on an institution with a revenue of £20,000 a year, and at the dissolution Reading Abbey passed from its high estate. A few scanty ruins only are left. But the memory of its former glory remains, and the octocentenary was not allowed to pass unnoticed. A memorial stone to Henry Beaulieu was erected; an exhibition of manuscripts, coins, seals, and books belonging to the abbey was held; and Reading, the town of biscuits, seeds, and waterproofs, gave itself up to great rejoicing. An octocentenary does not come every day in the history of a county town.

The Dew of the Sea

Is there a long-established garden in New England that has not a bush of rosemary? It will be curious if there is, for when the first settlers began to make their homes as like as possible to the homesteads they had left, they planted their dear English flowers as well. The first winters wrought havoc among the transplanted shrubs, and at the end of 50 years rosemary was among the list of plants that would "hardly grow," indeed it was counted "no plant for the country." Time and patience are grand gardeners and is there any flower that will not yield to their gentle touch? Rose-de-mare, or as it has been translated, Dew of the Sea, because it grows free and home a little higher up the river than the homesteads they had left, has ever been a favorite from earliest times, and every garden in New England possessing the flower of remembrance, cements the friendship with Old England, and recalls Ophelia's words, "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance, pray you love, remember." Just along the banks of the Thames at Chelsea, where a sweet herb-garden was one of the attractions of the popular Flower Show, in days gone by Sir Thomas More in his great home a little higher up the river delighted in the sweet smelling shrub. "As for rosemary," he wrote, "I let it runne all over my garden walls, not onlie because my bees love it but because it is the herb to remembrance and to friendship, whence a sprig of it hath a dumb language."

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UPHEAVAL SEEN IN PORTUGUESE ARMY

Dismissals From Republican Guard Were the First of a Series of Incidents Culminating in Downfall of Mr. Machado

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—An affair of dismissals from the Republican Guard was the first of a series of incidents culminating in the downfall of Mr. Machado. It was a short, sharp series of difficulties which in the end suddenly brought down the regime of the Marquess de Pimenta, who had been premier since the death of the late President Bernardino Machado.

It is understood that on one of the days when there was much political excitement and an idea was afoot that a revolution was being planned, the Marquess de Pimenta, who was then premier, was suddenly dismissed from office. The reason given for his dismissal was that he was not in accordance with the military discipline. General Pedroso de Lima, who was then commander of the Republican Guard, was then appointed premier. The Marquess de Pimenta was then dismissed from office. The reason given for his dismissal was that he was not in accordance with the military discipline.

Republican Leaders Act

The circumstances were such that a political problem at once arose. The Marquess de Pimenta was then dismissed from office. The reason given for his dismissal was that he was not in accordance with the military discipline. General Pedroso de Lima, who was then commander of the Republican Guard, was then appointed premier. The Marquess de Pimenta was then dismissed from office. The reason given for his dismissal was that he was not in accordance with the military discipline.

One aviation officer who publicly expressed his view that it was a grossly unfair and improper thing that the Marquess de Pimenta should have been relieved of his office in such circumstances was promptly cast into prison. A political crisis of the first magnitude was then threatened. To avoid the consequences of the crisis, the Marquess de Pimenta was then dismissed from office. The reason given for his dismissal was that he was not in accordance with the military discipline.

Financial Problem Acute

It appeared about this time that the financial problem was once again becoming more than usually acute, and much attention was attracted to a quotation in the newspaper "O Primeiro de Janeiro" from some remarks made outside Portugal by the Marquess de Fontenay, a French diplomat of some prestige who is well acquainted with the condition of things in this country. According to this statement, the Marquess considered that the condition of Portugal was as bad as could be. He said that today she was without any means to live. She could not obtain any loans, she could not pay her debts, and she could not satisfy the necessities of interest upon the loans she had contracted.

Great Britain, her chief creditor, had recently granted her a postponement of three months in the payment of interest on certain loans. This period was almost terminated, and, as Portugal had no resources, the government must inevitably find itself in the same position as that of Austria, being, that is, without a centavo. Insolvent, an appealing for foreign intervention to save it from certain anarchy. The only solution from the point of view of Great Britain, as the chief creditor of Lusitania, was the entire control of the Portuguese administration with the object of restoring credit and sound economic conditions and developing the immense riches and resources of Portugal and her colonies.

England Might Intervene

The instability of the Republican government and the ineffectiveness of the laws made all foreign capital shy when the cooperation of such capital was indispensable for the restoration of the old prosperity of the nation. It was probable that any other power would be opposed to this intervention on the part of England, who was really authorized to intervene by virtue of the old treaty of alliance and protection, and was in a certain measure responsible for the good government of her old ally. The French, who possessed the greatest number of the discarded Portuguese securities, should consider themselves happy in the fact that England was morally responsible for payment. So said the Marquess de Fontenay, and these

views did not make good reading in the columns of the Portuguese newspapers. This journal, "O Primeiro de Janeiro," made some editorial notes upon the expressions of the Marquess, saying that it printed them in order to show the country what great damage the political situation was causing to the good name of Portugal. What was the use of denying these things, it asked, if the politicians by their proceedings were practically justifying them? Would the government over which Bernardino Machado presided have the good fortune to put an end to the interior difficulties in Portuguese politics, so alarming as these were?

Confidence on Wane

It is at the beginning of the new Machado regime there was a certain amount of confidence and hope, much of it had by this time disappeared. One of the newspapers, "O Norte," called these the newly rich of politics, and made it clear that little was to be expected from them. Others said that the Machado ministry suffered from the same defects as the many that had gone before it, adding that the same men occupied the high offices as those who for two years previously had been taking part in the disruption of Portuguese politics, everything being sacrificed to the interests of party and the petty ambitions of the little leaders. The innumerable parties, with their eternal rivalries, were responsible for the discrediting of Portugal abroad. The origin of government, their utter want of all stability, and their absolute inefficiency made foreign peoples very suspicious of Portugal in these days.

Two years before there had been most unfortunate happenings in the politics of Portugal, the revolutionary rising and the civil war, and instead of the lesson having been learned and the route changed, those responsible for the control of the country were continuing on the old bad road. This was a sample of the prevailing criticism. Again, another newspaper, the "Diário da Tarde," characterized the program of the Machado Government as a note full of promises and words but containing nothing concrete, while "O Radical" declared that it was merely a piece of rhetorical impudence.

Government Optimistic

The government itself in its manifestations maintained an optimistic note. It continued to speak of the early regeneration of the country. Such regeneration, as everybody of sense knew quite well, would be simple enough if all the Portuguese high and low did their plain duty to their country. The land was rich, its resources splendid, its possibilities judged by modern European standards nearly infinite, and with the rest of Europe in varying difficulties here was a chance for Portugal to develop herself, set manufactures going, improve her agriculture, and gather wealth from foreign trade such as she had never had before and may never have again. These things are understood; but the overwhelming obsession of the political game are too much for those who would be patriots.

The government itself issued an appeal to all to serve the nation to the best of their ability, to raise their confidence and abstain from censuring the government, the consequence of which was the instability of ministries which was so prejudicial to the country. It was necessary, the appeal said, that there should be unity for the good of the country, that all grudges and discords should be suppressed, only the future of Portugal being thought of. By such means the love of liberty should be stimulated. The government and the citizens must be opposed to all programs of violence. There could be no order without true liberty, and there could be neither liberty nor order without justice. For the purposes of financial reconstruction the country was not being asked for sacrifices which were beyond its capacity to bear. All classes, employers and workmen and the rest, must join together in an effort for the financial and economic restoration of Portugal, finding in their work the only national regeneration. They must proceed to balancing of the budget, reducing expenditures ruthlessly and discreetly strengthening the income.

Reduction of Deficit

Meanwhile, in the next budget the deficit would be reduced. The government would maintain the present organization of the army so that they might be ready if the Allies demanded the armed intervention of the Portuguese nation. "Although national institutions," said this manifesto, "have preferential place in the hearts of the people, the authorities of the State must not be left to defend themselves. It is a fundamental condition of public tranquility to place force on the side of the law." This declaration further spoke of the intention of the government to dedicate itself to the diffusion of culture, to encourage the development of the soil, to pass laws in favor of the workmen, to strive for the development of the colonies and to proceed directly toward national restoration.

Negotiations were in progress which, it was hoped, would lead to the signing of conventions which would open foreign markets to Portuguese products and stimulate Portuguese exportation. The Portuguese Government wished to preserve the best possible relations with foreign countries, especially with Brazil, England, France and Belgium, and especially again with Spain, in which the Portuguese saw the Spain of many past triumphs they had shared in common, the Spain of their Fernando de Magellan, the Spain which had shared with them the marvelous world of their discoveries. The government appealed to the people that optimism should take the place of pessimism so that the Portuguese nation, so noble, so splendid, so rich, should enter openly upon the path of its regeneration.

PRINCE HIROHITO'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND

Various Honors Conferred by Edinburgh Citizens on Heir Apparent of Japan, Who Responds in a Cordial Manner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Japan, Prince Hirohito, spent two full days in Edinburgh on his recent visit to that ancient and historic capital of Scotland. A special feature of the Prince's visit was that he made his home in Holyrood Palace, famous in history and especially the history of the royal house of Stuart. Holyrood had housed many royal personages, but Prince Hirohito is the first royal representative of the Orient to take up residence within its walls.

Replying to the welcome of the Lord Provost on behalf of the citizens of Edinburgh on his arrival, His Imperial Highness, speaking in his native language, said it was a great satisfaction to him to come to the ancient city. He had looked forward with great pleasure to his visit and to the opportunity of seeing the charms and beauties of Scotland and the Scottish Highlands.

In the evening the Crown Prince was entertained at a banquet in the City Hall under the presidency of the Lord Provost. Twice in the course of the dinner two Highland pipers entered the chamber and made the round of the tables playing their pipes. His Imperial Highness showed a keen and youthful interest in this peculiarly Scottish manifestation. He was also interested, and not a little amused, at the time-honored Scottish practice of the singing at the close of such a gathering of "Auld Lang Syne." The Prince joined hands with the Lord Provost and Count Chinda and smiling good-humoredly at this characteristic Scottish observance.

Anglo-Japanese Friendship

On toasting the Prince as "Our Illustrious Guest," the chairman said that the citizens of Edinburgh were delighted to give welcome to and to do honor to such a high and distinguished representative of a great friendly allied nation, a nation that had shown such friendliness and given such moral and material support to the Allies during the terrible struggle of the war. They sincerely trusted that the friendship so closely binding the two empires, a friendship never stronger than today, would continue from strength to strength not only for the good of the two nations, but for the welfare and the peace of the world.

The Crown Prince replied in his own language and with perfect ease and fluency. Count Chinda, interpreting his remarks, said that the Crown Prince had expressed the great pleasure he had felt in the most cordial welcome he had received from the civic head and from the people of the great metropolis of the North. It was most gratifying to the Prince that the close relations of long standing between Great Britain and Japan had well withstood the test of time of war as well as of peace. The Prince in doctored every word of what had been said regarding the friendship being for the good of the nations concerned, as well as for the peace of the world, and he sincerely hoped it would prove to be so.

Visit to the Forth

On the following day the Crown Prince visited the Forth Bridge and the naval arsenal at Rosyth. Half way across the Forth Bridge, the train was stopped and the Prince and his suite descended to the concrete pathway by the side of the rails. A capital view could be obtained of the H. M. Hood, the largest British battleship, and many other warships of various types.

A salute was fired from the ships in the Forth of Forth as the train reached Rosyth, where the Prince was received by the Commander-in-Chief of the Coast of Scotland, Admiral Sir Herbert L. Heath. The Crown Prince later returned to the naval base, and embarked on a destroyer, which had the Prince's flag flying at the masthead. The Prince had thus a more comprehensive view of the Forth Bridge and was able to obtain a close examination of the mighty Hood, the crew of which could be seen lining the decks.

In the evening the Prince was made an honorary doctor of laws of Edinburgh University. The principal of the university, Sir Alfred Ewing, performed the capping ceremony, and in addressing the Crown Prince, said that Edinburgh University was not simply a Scottish home of learning and research. It was a cosmopolitan center to which students resorted from all parts of the world. They were all the prouder now, Sir Alfred remarked, to enroll among their graduates the future ruler of Japan, because there had been in the past many links between the universities of Edinburgh and Tokyo.

Teachers in Japan

When in the reign of the Prince's illustrious grandfather, Japan decided to familiarize herself with the results of western research and knowledge. It was, Sir Alfred said, from Scotland, and especially from the University of Edinburgh that she attracted to her service various young men to go as teachers of her own receptive youth. He himself was fortunate enough to be one of that band. Five happy years

he had spent in the beautiful land of Japan, and his recollection was still vivid not only of the charm of Japan and its people but of the pleasure which it gave him to teach pupils who were so quick to understand and so ready to assimilate and apply what was taught.

Japan, Sir Alfred continued, had become a great power, and Great Britain hailed her as a partner in maintaining the civilization of the world. They cherished her friendship for its own sake, and because they believed it was a potent factor in the world's peace. They would wish to send fraternal greetings to the universities of Japan in thus doing such honor as they might to her Imperial Prince.

The Prince signed the record of honorary degrees on the octagonal table which was used by Napoleon at St. Helena, and it is interesting to note that the signatures in the visitors' album immediately preceding that of the visitor from Japan were those of King George and Queen Mary. In a few words Prince Hirohito expressed his gratification at the honor conferred upon him.

Inspection of Boy Scouts

The Prince's visit to Edinburgh was brought to a close in the early part of the third day, with an inspection of Boy Scouts. Over 1200 scouts and Wolf clubs were on parade, and they were drawn from many parts of Scotland. The Prince in addressing the scouts said it gave him great pleasure to be present at the great rally of the Boy Scouts of Edinburgh, of which he had heard a great deal when at home.

Before he left London, Prince Hirohito said, their greatly respected chief scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, had explained to him that the movement was born of the spirit of world-wide brotherhood and that its successful development would in no small degree contribute to the establishment of the lasting peace of the world. It was the Prince's sincere wish that the movement inaugurated in such a fine spirit would meet with all the success it deserved, and he also hoped that the movement lately organized in Japan, with similar ends in view, would in due course of time attain such a stage of development that, conjointly with the one in this country, it would carry into practical effect the noble objects which it set out to achieve.

AMERICA'S PART IN AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—If the states of the Commonwealth only extend to their forest reserves their guardianship of their public gardens, all will be well in future, says Prof. H. H. Wilson of Harvard University and acting curator of Arnold Arboretum.

"You have in Australia the most magnificent hard woods in the world," declared Professor Wilson, who believes that America and Australia can be of immense interest and use to one another in forestry matters. While the Commonwealth is splendidly supplied with hard woods, far better than most Australians realize, soft woods are needed, and in this direction America can play an important part. Professor Wilson has been astonished to see that the Monterey pine (known in Australia as the Pinus insignis), which was almost useless in its place of origin, has become a magnificent tree in Australia.

It is interesting to note that Australian public gardens are indebted to Professor Wilson for many handsome plants which the professor collected in China, Japan, Formosa, Korea, Annam, and elsewhere in eastern Asia.

SCHOOL HOUSING SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Employment of temporary and unsatisfactory expedients in the form of portable houses to make the needs of public school accommodations square with the appropriation for school buildings, appears to be the solution forced upon the schoolhouse commission of the city of Boston. The building problem, delayed by the war and hampered by the high cost of materials and labor, had been barely able to keep up with the necessary repair work, and the commission this summer has resigned itself to adding 33 to the 177 portable houses used for school accommodations.

PROTEST ON THE O'HARE CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Central Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party has adopted resolutions against the attack on Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare in Twin Falls, Idaho. "America, if it tries anything, typifies the spirit of toleration," say the resolutions. "So un-American is the denial of the right of free speech to a valiant and national champion of human rights that one can hardly characterize so disgraceful an episode."

SINN FEIN ATTACK ON CUSTOM HOUSE

Dail Eireann Accepts Full Responsibility for Burning of the Famous Dublin Edifice

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The historic building in Dublin known as the Custom House, a masterpiece of the famous architect Gandon, is now a complete wreck, as a result of the burning at the hands of the "Republican forces." It is not expected that anything will be saved except the walls and the symbolic statues which still surmount them. It was hoped that the classic dome, with its magnificent statue of "Hope," would have resisted the flames, but the copper roof finally shivered up and fell off. Previous to this the clock tower had given way except for the girders supporting the dome, and the clock, which ticked bravely for some time, was at last silenced and consumed. Yet "Hope" stands on its pedestal apparently unharmed, and unconcernedly surveying the desolation at her feet.

The damage is estimated at millions of pounds, but the loss is as yet incalculable. The Custom House was the headquarters of the local government board, inland revenue, and excise officials, and the whole building was practically a storehouse for papers and records of the utmost value. The documents and records in preparation for transference to Belfast for the setting up of the Northern Parliament have all been destroyed. It is said that the only office not destroyed by fire is that devoted to His Majesty's stationery.

The Custom House officials have already secured offices in various centers in the city, and are "carrying on" to the best of their ability. It is likely that an emergency bill will be at once submitted to Parliament with a view to providing that the courts will accept satisfactory evidence regarding documents which have been destroyed. It is considered that the public will be quite as much inconvenienced as the government by the loss of so many valuable records, and that the waste of time and money will fall more heavily upon the former.

Dail Eireann Responsible

The Ministry of Dail Eireann claims full responsibility for the burning of the Custom House, in an official announcement which states that "the hazardous operation was carried out with complete success after due deliberation," by a statement of the Dublin brigade of the "Irish Republican Army." The reasons given for this are that by its destruction the most important branches of the British Civil Government in Ireland have been reduced to "virtual impotence." The building was the center of the local government board, inland revenue and customs, estate duty office, company registration department, assay and stamp offices, and His Majesty's stationery office.

The object of destroying all these records was, it is stated, to nullify the work of the local government board in Ireland, which has already been greatly hampered by the refusal of the elected public bodies to recognize its authority and had during the past 18 months made unsuccessful attempts to compel urban and rural councils to submit to its laws by withholding certain moneys due to them. It was owing to information supplied by this board "from the documents and files which have been destroyed that many councilors and officials have suffered arrest and imprisonment and the destruction of their homes." The Irish councils declared their intention to recognize Dail Eireann instead of the British board which, now that its records are destroyed, has, it is said, lost "not only its authority, but the machinery through which it operated."

Destruction Regretted

Dealing with the strong opinions published in the English and Unionist press on this act of incendiarism, the Dail states that in common with all Irishmen they regret the destruction of an "historic and beautiful edifice" but that the "lives of 4,000,000 people are a more sacred charge than any architectural masterpiece." The Custom House, it is claimed, was "one of the seats of an alien tyranny. If it had

been possible to strike as effectively at the tyranny it represented without injury to the structure, the Custom House would have been spared. The destruction was an unavoidable military necessity. The press which cries out against it is the same press which remained callously silent while 15 cities and town halls were being destroyed in various parts of Ireland, and while whole streets of shops and hundreds of residences and farmsteads were being wiped out of existence by the British soldiers and police."

Furthermore, the Dail asserts that "the British Government has no right or title to have civil departments in Ireland; that the real government of Ireland, elected by its people, is not allowed to sit; it is a hunted body, its departments are driven from hiding place to hiding place, its officials are interned or imprisoned as criminals, and the heads of its departments are marked down for assassination by British agents."

It is stated that British government in Ireland is to be made impossible and that it will be attempted to wipe out the buildings in which it is housed; also that "when the last British institution is expelled from Ireland, the wealth which is now taken in taxation will be available for renovating and preserving historic buildings. . . Freedom comes by sacrifice, and in property as well as in life Ireland is willing to make that sacrifice."

GUILD MOVEMENT IN UNITED KINGDOM

Its Rapid Spread Is Proved by Adoption of Its Policy by the Post Office Workers Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The adoption of the guild policy by the British Post Office Workers' Union has provided another evidence of the rapid spread of the idea of workers' control of industry. The decision referred to was taken at the recent annual conference of the post office workers, and it took the form of a resolution to add to the objects of the union "the organization of post office workers into one comprehensive industrial union, with a view to the service being ultimately conducted and managed as a national guild."

The number of trade union and other workers' organizations which have expressed their interest in this policy has thus received an important addition; and this is not the only one of recent date. It is only a few weeks since the National Union of Teachers, assembled in annual conference at Bridlington, instructed its executive to take definite steps toward the realization of this ideal by cooperation with other associations of teachers and the Teachers' Registration Council.

Theory and Practice

The aims of the Miners' Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen are of a similar nature, while the builders' unions have, as is well known, actually translated the theory into practice, with remarkable results. So successful have they been that the furnishing trades have decided to follow their example, and a mass meeting of furniture workers was held at Manchester at which H. Franklin and S. G. Hobson, chairman and secretary of the Building Guild, gave an account of their work and showed how the idea could be applied to the furniture trade. The example of the post office workers is significant because they are employees of the state. Their action in declaring for a guild is complementary to the action of workers under private employers, and brings into prominence the fact that the

guild movement is rooted in two ideas. It differs fundamentally from the Socialist movement. The Socialists saw only evil in private enterprise and only good in state management. Every transfer of industry, every migration of workers, from private control to the state, was looked upon as a step toward the perfect society. The guild movement, on the other hand, while recognizing the evils of sweating and unemployment which were implicit in unrestricted competition, objected to the ideal of universal state service. They pointed to the notorious bureaucratic abuses of state management and, further, they affirmed that state control did not alter the status of the worker, who remained just as much a mere wage earner as under capitalism, with no voice in the control of the industry in which he spent his working life.

Increasing Popularity

The increasing popularity of the guild idea has drawn upon it the attention and criticism of political writers. Prof. Graham Wallas, for instance, in his recent book "Our Social Heritage," points out that the existing self-governing professions are guilty of selfishness and narrowness, and that they are anti-social in their policy; and many people, with that criticism in view, fear that the organization of industry in guilds would place society in the power of a number of labor monopolies. This fear was expressed at the post office workers' conference by an opponent of the guild resolution: "Will the state," he asked, "have any control over these guilds? There is a danger that one guild might use its economic power and endeavor to score over others unless there is some system of regulation and control." To this the reply was given that the state would still retain sovereignty, and that the guild would only govern the internal affairs of its own trade. Mr. Middleton, of the executive of the post office workers, pointed out that the differences between the post office under the guild system and under the present system would be that instead of the Postmaster-General controlling 200,000 postal workers, the workers would control the Postmaster-General. "That does not mean," he said, "that we are going to supersede expert administrators by untrained tradesmen without experience. The building trades have already given a practical illustration of what workers' control means."

Though the whole program of the guilds may not be practicable or possible, yet there is something to be said for concessions in that direction. The fact that the bricklayers under the guild lay twice as many bricks per day as they do under ordinary conditions of employment is a proof of the effect of this policy upon output and efficiency.

NEW YORK MAIL TUBES MAY BE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Following inspection by a congressional committee and Postmaster-General Hays of the postal facilities of New York, and appointment of consulting engineers to investigate and report changes necessary to improve the service, there seems a probability that the pneumatic tube service, ordered abandoned by former Postmaster-General Burleson, may be restored. The engineers have made a preliminary report strongly recommending this action, and Frederick B. DeBerard, director of research of the Merchants Association, says that equipment already in place could be placed in operation in a few weeks.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
SPECIAL JULY SELLINGS
The Clearance Sale of Fashions
Coats—Suits—Dresses
We do not believe in waiting until late in the season to make reductions on women's fashions that are wanted now. So we have gone through our stocks and made big reductions on practically all that is left of the present season's fashions. Well dressed women will be delighted to find them marked so low.
Third Floor—Woodward Ave. and Farmer Street Buildings.
The July Furniture Clearance
Includes All Summer Furniture also Separate Pieces of Living Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture at Reduced Prices.
Furniture is of an unvarying high quality. The reductions are genuine and worth while and this house stands behind the statement that the values are remarkable and the savings exceed the average.

Walk-Over Boot Shops
1059 Woodward Avenue
1546 Woodward Avenue
13830 Woodward Ave., Highland Park
DETROIT
Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

See **THE RICHMOND AND BACKUS CO.** THEN WANT GOOD
Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding, Office Furniture and Supplies
Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit
STOUT WOMEN SMART APPAREL
We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in summer dress. Perfect fit in style of slender, graceful lines. SIZES 38 to 58.
LANE BRYANT
24 Floor Washington Arcade 1587 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

Correct White Footwear
Write for our Pamphlet
WYFES
Woodward and Adams DETROIT

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT
The June Sale of Linens is Now in Progress
It is a time for the thrifty housewife to restock her shelves at the low prevailing prices.
Linen and Turkish towels, table linen and bed-ding are all included in this sale.
Second Floor

The Russel Co.
1206 Woodward Ave., Detroit
LADIES APPAREL
of Style and Quality at Reasonable Price
Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Chandeliers, Pictures and Frames
Pictures Framed to Order
431 Grand Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

W. J. Healy's
1426 Woodward Avenue
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Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlewomen
Kuhn's
Makers of High Grade Candies
1418 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.
LUNCHEON SUPPER

MacDiarmid Candies
Make Home Sweet Home
7 STORES IN DETROIT

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S
LOW WAGE ISSUE

New Campaign, However, Has
Been Badly Hit by the Clos-
ing Down of the Broken Hill
and Port Pirie Mines Recently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office
ADELAIDE, South Australia — A
low-wages campaign has been started
in South Australia which is being
badly hit by the closing down of the
Broken Hill and Port Pirie mines.
The question was put to the men by
a former Labor Premier, John Verran
— "Which will you have, a reduction
of wages to 10s. 6d. a day or ration?"
Hundreds of men are signing a peti-
tion in favor of the lower rate.
The position is that mining and
smelting operations on Yorke Pen-
insula—the most important field in
South Australia—cannot be resumed
unless the men accept a reduction in
pay. Work has been stopped now for
many months and there is considerable
distress among a large number of
families. Industrially, Yorke Pen-
insula used to be one of the happiest
centers of the state. The companies
paid wages on a sliding scale, as the
price of metals rose or fell, and every-
body appeared to be satisfied. Then,
one day, agitation came along during
the régime of high wages on the
wharves and pointed out that their
colleagues at the sea front were re-
ceiving shillings a day more. The
men were persuaded to go before the
arbitration court to get a better
award. They approached the court,
and a rate was fixed, so high that as
soon as the price of metals began to
decline the companies found that they
could not produce at a profit and shut
down the works.

Variation of Wages

That, briefly, is the position. Con-
fronted by spreading distress, Mr.
Verran summoned a mass meeting of
the men.

"Surely," he urged, "10s. 6d. is pre-
ferable to nothing a day. What is the
good of a table if there is no bread
on it. It is far better for a man to be
living and working, and able to pay
baker and butcher, than to have
nothing when food and clothes are
wanted. Other men in Australia have
been wise enough to accept the in-
evitable. Broken Hill is shutting
down, and some of the shares have
fallen to a penny."

"The trouble is that, like other parts
of Australia, we have legislated be-
yond our experience and judgment,
and have overreached ourselves. To-
day we stand face to face with the
question how to keep up these high
wages. Now, how do you feel about
signing the petition respectfully re-
questing that the mines and smelters
be reopened forthwith on the mini-
mum wage of 10s. 6d. a day for un-
skilled workers, and agree to accept
these wages until the price of stand-
ard copper reaches a figure at which
the mine can be worked without a
loss? If we do not accept a reduction
I do not know how long the mines
will remain idle. The men should be
willing to do anything to keep their
homes together. The trouble is that
men today are afraid of each other.
It has come to a choice between
10s. 6d. a day and ration."

"We Won't Sign!"

While the veteran Labor leader was
addressing the meeting there were
frequent interjections of "We won't
sign," but soon after the close of the
remarks there were 100 names on the
petition, and some hundreds more
were expected as the appeal extended
around the mining centers. In the
matter of housing and comparative
exemption from rating, the miners on
Yorke Peninsula enjoy substantial ad-
vantages over men in similar occupa-
tions in other parts of Australia.

The Premier, H. N. Barwell, com-
menting on the serious industrial out-
look in Australia, said that Capital in
many directions would have to be con-
tent with a smaller return on the
money invested and Labor would find
that it would have to be satisfied with
lower wages. There were at work
throughout the Commonwealth econ-
omic laws which could not be re-
sisted. All the arbitration courts in
the land could not keep wages at a
level which made profitable production
impossible.

The Only Solution

"Increased production is the only so-
lution of the present difficulty," said
the Premier, "and it cannot be too
often emphasized. The workers need
to be told it again and again. Every
person in the community must put
forth increased effort. If instead of
attempting to reduce hours and re-
strict output by going slow, the La-
bor Party said: 'We realize that Aus-
tralia is up against trouble. We are
prepared for, say, two years, to work
nine hours, instead of eight hours a
day, and we are also willing to work
to the full extent of our capacity—
why, in two years' time our difficulties
would be largely behind us.'"

The Premier added that, reinforcing
the lurking danger of industrial tur-
moil, was an ever-increasing faction
of disloyalists—men and women who
advocate "cutting the painter," and es-
tablishing an Australian republic.
Those at the head of that movement
were out and out traitors who would
seize any opportunity to bring about
a revolution in Australia. He hoped
the great mass of the people would
combat that tendency in every pos-
sible way and so save their country.
Let them do all they could to
strengthen the ties that bound them
to England. That was a policy recom-
mended not only by sentiment but by
material interests as well.



Jean de la Fontaine's house at Château-Thierry

LA FONTAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Let every land have joy of its poet,
for the poet is the land itself, all its
greatness and all its sweetness."
Gleising wrote that of Shakespeare and
Gleising was right. Shakespeare is
England. In the same way, if you
would designate the national poet of
France, to no one could the epithet
more fittingly be applied than to Jean
de la Fontaine in whose honor ob-
servances are being held in France
and throughout the world.

In no one, not in Corneille or
Racine, not even in Molière himself,
are the typical characteristics of the
French people—this race sobre et
fin—displayed with greater variety
or abundance than in the writings of
this very easy-going ranger—or what-
ever the appropriate English equiv-
alent may be—"des eaux et forêts."
Certainly he did little enough to earn
the emoluments of a position for which
he doubtless felt little enough ap-
titude.

It would have fared ill with him
had he not successfully found protec-
tors in Fouquet, Madame de Sa-
blé and d'Hervart. As Lucy Bertram
did for Dominie Sampson, Madame
d'Hervart kept an eye on the poet's
wardrobe, replacing as occasion re-
quired, his worn garments by new
ones without ever her charge being
aware of the change.

La Fontaine is one of the most origi-
nal of poets, as original as Shake-
speare, yet the subject matter of his
writings is borrowed, like Shake-
speare's, from existing sources—his
"Contes" from Boccaccio, his fables
from Aesop, Phaedrus and Pylip; but
the subjects so borrowed were en-
dowed by the alchemy of his genius
with deeper life. The "Contes," for
all their elegance of workmanship, are
disfigured for modern taste by a
license that brought upon their author
the censure even of his contemporaries.
Though they are modeled upon the
Decameron, in style and treatment
they are worlds away from the earth-
liness of Boccaccio. In the Frenchman
all is deftness and lightness of touch.
The keynote of La Fontaine's tales,
as of his fables, is gaiety and mirth.

The fables, particularly, are the
true mirror of his character. He is the
enduring type and symbol of the
"esprit gaulois." As for his subject-
matter, he took the whole world for
his province. A detached and amused,
yet withal a close and shrewd observer
of the human comedy, his irony is free
from bitterness, his satire devoid of
sting, his laughter leaves no rancor
in its train. After all, he was out for
amusement and he possessed the rare
and sovereign gift of making every-
thing and everybody contribute to his
entertainment. "I love gaming," he
says, "poetry, books, music, town,
country, everything, in short."

As for his style, who can convey in
words a thing that is at once so
spontaneous yet so finely wrought.
Nowhere else in French poetry is there
music so delicate and so varied, hues
so iridescent, so softly changing. In
the famous essay which he devotes to
La Fontaine, Mr. Taine says that he
is the sole writer in whom culture
and nature are perfectly combined, in
whom the Latin graft has received and
embellished the full sap of the Gallic
mind. This perfection of style, how-
ever, was not achieved without pain-
staking. He crossed out and began
again until at length his work was
the epitome of the best of the pattern
he had conceived within him. What
wonder that Fénelon paid him the
tribute of a glowing eulogy in elegant
and flowing Latin:

"He is no more, the gay poet who
endowed the beasts with speech in
order that they might teach wisdom
to mankind. La Fontaine is gone and
with him have departed the merry
jest, the pleasant laugh, the comely
graces and the cultured merriment
for him all ye that love the unstudied

delight of nature, naked simplicity,
and elegance unadorned and un-
dressed. To him alone among the
learned was it given to be careless.
O precious carelessness, far better
than the subtlest style. . . . the beauty
of his sprightly verse, his countless
charming trifles, his Attic wit, his
persuasive, flowing and carefree
speech will live forever. We shall
not include La Fontaine among the
moderns, albeit he was of yesterday;
we shall rank him with the immortals
of Greece and Rome because of the
grace and charm of his spirit."

MASONIC MILLION
FUND PROGRESSES

London Lodges Alone Have
Already Guaranteed £150,-
000 of the Amount Required

By special Masonic correspondent of The
Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Greatly to the
delight of English brethren, the
Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught,
has consented to sit for his portrait,
to be added to the list of oil portraits
which now adorn the walls of the
grand temple. Considerable progress
has been made with the Masonic Mil-
lion Memorial Fund, and London
lodges alone have already guaranteed
£150,000 of the amount.

It is always pleasing when hard
workers in the Masonic—or any other
—cause receive some token of the ap-
preciation of their labors from their
fellows, and such a tribute has been
paid to Charles F. Quicke, who is
known to a very large number of
American brethren personally as well
as by repute. For 40 years, right from
the day of his initiation, he has worked
hard in the craft, Royal Arch, as pre-
ceptor of the Logic Club, and as a
member of the board of management
of the boys' institution. A number of
the members of the many lodges and
chapters and institutions with which
he is connected determined to honor
him with the presentation of a gold
case (containing a check), an illumi-
nated address and a silver epergne.

Fifty years of Masonic life is a re-
cord of which any member of the craft
may well be proud, but 50 years as
secretary of a lodge may well produce
something more than pride. This has
been achieved by Thomas J. Ralling,
past grand deacon and provincial sec-
retary of Essex, who has just com-
pleted 50 years' honorary work as sec-
retary of his mother lodge, the Angel,
No. 51, Colchester. Small wonder that
the members of the lodge assembled in
order to present him with his portrait
in oils and an album containing an
illuminated address and a list of sub-
scribers.

An English brother now on a visit
to Canada writes home in a very cor-
dial strain, speaking of the great hospi-
tality extended toward him by the
Canadian brethren. He also speaks
of the large number of brethren at-
tending the meetings there, as con-
trasted with England. He says that in
Toronto he was present at a meeting
of the Doric Lodge, No. 316, when by
the actual count there were more than
300 in attendance.

The same feature was observed at
Winnipeg and Vancouver, when the
seating capacity of the Masonic Hall
hardly accommodated the number
present.

The general board of the Grand
Mark Lodge reports that warrants for
new Mark lodges have been granted to
meet at Brighton, Halesowen, Orms-
kirk, Birmingham, and Hammersmith,
and for Ark Mariner lodges to meet
at St. Pancras, Windsor, Birmingham,
and Erdington. During the past three
months 1140 Mark certificates and 313
Royal Ark Mariner certificates were
issued. The Duke of Connaught, as
Grand Master, has reappointed Col.
William Long as provincial grand mas-
ter for Somerset and Maj. William J.
Freer as provincial grand master for
Leicester and Rutland, and has con-
ferred the rank of past grand master
overseer on A. D. Hansell, the Grand
Mark secretary.

MUSEUM POST IS FILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California — Howard
H. Cleaves of New York has been
elected director of publicity and edu-
cation of the local natural history
museum, and is expected to arrive
here in the near future to take up his
new duties.

FRANCE WILL HAVE
FEWER DEPUTIES

As a Result of a Drastic Change
in the Electoral Law "Notice
to Quit" Has Been Served
Upon at Least 90 of Them

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France — French deputies
are concerned at the prospect of hav-
ing their numbers reduced. Notice to
quit has been served upon at least 90
of them. At the next elections the
Chamber will be seriously reduced in
numbers. Therefore apart from the
risks of the polls, at least four score
and ten of the present members are
scheduled to disappear from political
life.

There was much perturbation when
this unpleasant fact was made known.
And yet it is the Chamber itself which
has voted in favor of its own reduc-
tion. It is not however the present
Chamber. The preceding Chamber,
just before the last election, changed
the electoral law. Instead of the
deputies being elected singly in each
circumscription they were to be
elected on a list covering each de-
partment. The departments are, of
course, the large territorial divisions
of France which include a number
of communes and a capital town. The
departments were to vote not for in-
dividuals but for the list and a some-
what complicated system was to de-
termine which candidates were suc-
cessful.

Law as to Departments

It was further provided by this law
of July, 1919, that each department
should have the same number of
deputies as there are multiples of
75,000 inhabitants of French nation-
ality in its borders.

Obviously this latter provision
could not be applied at the last elec-
tion because the number of inhabi-
tants was then unknown. Exactly
the same number of deputies as had
previously been returned were then
eligible—with the addition, of course,
of the deputies of the restored
provinces of Alsace-Lorraine.

Since then, however, a census has
been taken. This census shows that
there is a general decline in the popu-
lation of France. In spite of the
addition of Alsace-Lorraine there are
1,500,000 fewer inhabitants than be-
fore the war.

This diminution does not in itself
altogether account for the prospective
diminution in the number of deputies.
The truth is that France has been
overrepresented in Parliament. If the
figure of one deputy per 75,000 is
taken as a proper basis.

It should be noted, too, that even
where there is an increase in the
population the departments do not nec-
essarily receive extra representation.
First because they may have already
been overrepresented, and second, be-
cause for this purpose foreigners do
not count.

Increase in Seven Departments

There are only seven departments
where the population has increased
out of 86. These are Alpes-Maritimes
(32,287); the Bouches-du-Rhône
(46,002); the Hérault (44,101); the
Pyrénées-Orientales (32,111); the Rhône
(32,690); the Seine (189,304); and
the Seine-et-Oise (95,630). In these dis-
tricts many refugees and other for-
eigners have fixed their abode.

It should be stated that the official
results of the census have not yet
been published, but these figures, indi-
cating a general decline and a com-
paratively small increase in a very
few districts, may be taken as suf-
ficiently correct. It is possible to see
where deputies will have to disappear.
No fewer than 41 departments will
lose one deputy. These departments
are: The Ailier, the Ardèche, the Aude,
the Cantal, the Cher, the Corrèze,
the Côte-d'Or, the Creuse, the Dordogne,
the Doubs, the Finistère, the Gard,
the Haute-Garonne, the Gironde, the
Hérault, the Ille-et-Vilaine, the Indre-
et-Loire, the Isère, the Jura, the Loir-
et-Cher, the Haute-Loire, the Lot, the
Lot-et-Garonne, the Maine-et-Loire,
the Meuse, the Morbihan, the Nièvre,
the Oise, the Pas-de-Calais, the Pyrénées-
du-Nord, the Pyrénées-Orientales, the Haute-
Saône, the Haute-Savoie, the Seine-et-
Marne, the Deux-Sèvres, the Somme,
the Var, the Vaucluse, the Vendée, and
the Yonne.

No fewer than 23 departments will
lose two deputies. They are: The Ain,
the Alsace, the Bases-Alpes, the
Alpes-Maritimes, the Ardennes, the
Calvados, the Charente, the Charente-
Inférieure, the Côtes-du-Nord, the
Drôme, the Eure, the Eure-et-Loir, the
Gers, the Indre, the Landes, the
Marne, the Mayenne, the Basse-
Pyrénées, the Saône-et-Loire, the
Savoie, the Tarn, the Vienne and the
Vosges. Three departments, the
Aube, the Aveyron, and the Seine, will
actually lose three deputies each.

In a very few cases there will be
increases. The departments of the
Nord, of the Rhône, and of the Seine-
Inférieure will, in the future, have
an extra representative, while the
department of the Bouches-du-Rhône
will have 13 deputies instead of 11.

It is possible that these calculations
are slightly erroneous and that for-
eigners are in some cases included in
the calculations. But in any case
there will be a minimum reduction
of 90 deputies when the next election
takes place. In the meantime, it is
likely that bye-elections will be
dropped. As vacancies occur the
opportunity will be taken of reducing
the representation to its legal pro-
portions.

APPEAL TO UNIONS
TO RELAX RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Judge
Beeby, in his finding granting the
application of the Iron Trades Union
for a reduction of working hours, re-
ferred to the necessity for relaxing
the union rules under which all work
must be done by members of recog-
nized craft unions. As long as the
unions maintained this attitude, he
said, New South Wales could not suc-
cessfully compete in the production
of many articles of machinery and
tools of trade, in which machine work
was the main factor.

"All this," his honor said, "is to
some extent foreign to the issue be-
fore me, but I deem it my duty to
refer again especially to the possi-
bility of some better understanding
arising between employers and work-
men engaged in this group of indus-
tries. With the development of the
Broken Hill Proprietary Company's
steel works, there are possibilities of
the installation of a great number of
subsidiary industries. If the craft
unions can be induced to recognize
the existence of a new class of semi-
skilled labor in their industries and
encourage the development of these
occupations, the ultimate result will
be satisfactory to all concerned." Con-
tinuing, his honor said:

"Each industry as it comes into be-
ing needs the service of skilled me-
chanics as well as machine operators,
and the field of employment for the
skilled man is widened. The trades
unions still take a definite stand that
work in those establishments must
be done by qualified mechanics, be-
longing to one of the recognized craft
unions. Their opposition to the intro-
duction of a group of semi-skilled
workers alongside craftsmen can be
understood. The same prejudice
exists in Great Britain, and has not
yet been broken down. But trades
unions admit that it would be of im-
mense advantage to Australia if we
could produce machinery, tools of
trade, and other products of iron and
steel, and could also compete for
trade in those commodities in Eastern
and African markets."

"It is apparent that without some
recognition of the industry, this de-
velopment is impossible in the face
of American competition, and that
trades unions are not giving intelli-
gent consideration to the immense im-
portance of wider development of the
industries in question."

EARL BUXTON DEFINES
TASKS IN SOUTH AFRICA

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Although
all is not well with South Africa, and
while he would not venture any
prophecy as to its future, Earl Buxton
had many hopeful things to say in
his recent address to the Manchester
branch of the Royal Colonial
Institute.

Earl Buxton dealt with the problem
of the white races—the British and
the Dutch. These two races had much
in common—their love of liberty,
their Protestantism, their association
with the sea, their patience and en-
durance, and their tenacity of pur-
pose. They had the same sporting
instincts and the same interest in
agriculture, and each race could be
led, but not driven. And as the two
races had got to live together on
terms of equality it was true states-
manship to look at the future and
apply itself to the task of bringing the
races together on terms of amity and
mutual cooperation for the benefit of
their common heritage.

The British Government, under Sir
Henry Campbell-Bannerman, took a
great risk when, within four years of
the South African War, it granted full
and responsible government to the
Transvaal and the Orange Free State,
but results had fully justified the
action. But an even greater step was
taken when the four self-governing
colonies of South Africa came to-
gether and worked out their own con-
stitution on a basis, not of federation,
but of union. So sanguine was every
one about the union that many
thought the millennium would surely
come and that the racial hatchet
would be buried forever.

Unfortunately, however, the Great
War broke out when the Union had
only been in existence four years,
with the result that during the last
six years it had to be carried on
under war conditions. Such a war
was bound to cause heart searchings
among those of the Dutch race, and
it reawakened in the breasts of some
hopes and aspirations which time was
gradually obliterating.

Nevertheless, continued Earl Buxton,
Africa was not well with South
Africa; a cloud overhung the Union.
A large section of those of Dutch
descent were still hostile to the
British connection, and preached sepa-
ration and independence. The
Orange Free State, a model little
state in the old days, was overwhelm-
ingly in favor of independence; a
desire, which was reinforced by con-
siderable sections of the Dutch-speak-
ing element in the Transvaal and in
the Cape Province. The feeling en-
gendered was mainly a sentimental
feeling, a feeling of nationality, a
feeling accentuated by the idea, fos-
tered among many of the Dutch, that
connection with the British Empire
meant interference by the Imperial
Government and the sacrifice to im-
perial interest of the interests of the
Union. There was no justification
for such an idea, said Earl Buxton.

"But in this world there are always
plenty of people who are so suspicious
that they smell a rat where there
isn't even the minutest mouse."

LOWER WAGES ASKED
IN BUILDING TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A request
for a voluntary reduction of \$1 a day
in the wages of 100,000 workers in
the building trades, to forestall a com-
pulsory reduction of from \$2 to \$3 at
the end of the year, when present
agreements expire, is announced by
C. F. Norman of the board of gov-
ernors of the Building Trades Em-
ployers Association. Patrick Crowley,
president of the Building Trades Coun-
cil, says that this request may be
refused, but that arrangements sat-
isfactory to both sides probably can
be reached by the end of the year.

PACIFIC BALLOON BASE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Virtual as-
surance that Camp Kearny will be the
site for a great naval lighter-than-air
station was given recently when
House and Senate conferees in Wash-
ington agreed on appropriations for
such a base. Construction of a large
hangar, shop and quarters for the per-
sonnel will be necessary.

—little folks section

All the numerous needs
of the younger set are
looked after in as thor-
ough and careful a man-
ner as we know how af-
ter 50 odd years experi-
ence. Prices too will be
found to lean your way.

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PASSAGE OF STRICT LIQUOR LAW URGED

Senate Bill Completely Outlawing Use of Beer as Medicine Reported by Subcommittee for an Immediate Passage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The supplementary Volstead bill completely outlawing the use of beer for medicinal purposes and nullifying the ruling of A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General, was reported favorably yesterday from a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee which has had the measure under consideration since its passage by the lower house 11 days ago.

In its report to the Senate, the subcommittee, of which Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from North Dakota, is chairman, made the most urgent representations that the Senate act on the measure as quickly as possible in order to forestall the issuance of regulations for the manufacture of beer under the prescriptive powers which the Palmer ruling would accord the medical profession.

Patent Medicines Restricted

On the whole, the Senate bill follows the lines of the House measure. The amendments are in the main verbal and intended to strengthen the weak points which the subcommittee found in the House measure. One important point in the House bill relates to restrictions placed on the manufacturers of patent medicines. Testimony before the committee showed that concoctions which were supposed to be antacid for beverages were used as such to an extent that was deemed unwholesome by the custodians of the prohibition citadel.

To combat this, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to compel the manufacturers to change the formula within a designated period. The intent, of course, is to make the formula less alcoholic in character and presumably less unpalatable to the thirsty.

In one respect the Senate bill is slightly more liberal than the House measure. The latter would prohibit the importation of all vinous and spirituous liquor as long as there was enough in the United States to meet current non-beverage uses. The Senate bill limits this restriction to spirituous liquor alone, because there is a large demand for foreign wines for medicinal purposes, and because the Senate Committee sees the main danger to prohibition in the large amount of whisky in bond and distilleries in the United States.

Medical Provision

Under the bill the alcoholic content of liquor prescribed for medicine is limited to 24 per cent by volume and not more than one-half a pint to any person is 10 days. Provisions for the use of industrial alcohol remain unaffected by the bill and are governed wholly under the Volstead enforcement code.

Speaking of the disastrous effects that the Palmer ruling would have on prohibition enforcement the report of the Senate subcommittee said: "Without question the obvious effect of the interpretation put upon the law by the Attorney-General would be to permit physicians to prescribe either beer or wine for such purposes, and the unfortunate feature of such interpretation is that if such liquors can be prescribed at all they can be prescribed in unlimited quantities, and if this can be done the prohibition law will in large measure be nullified. Under the interpretation of the Attorney-General the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now contemplating the issuance of regulations governing the manufacture of beer for medicinal purposes and this fact adds emphasis to the need of enacting this proposed legislation at the earliest possible date."

Early Action Sought

Senator Sterling, who has charge of the bill on the floor, will seek early action on it. He stated that the prohibition element in the Senate is anxious that no time should be lost in passing the bill, if only to relieve the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from all obligations to issue regulations under the Palmer ruling. Nothing resembling the bitter fight in the House is expected in the Senate. At the outside it is not expected that more than a dozen Senators will raise the banner of revolt when the "Volstead Act Junior" comes up. The program for recesses of several days contemplated by the Senate following the visit of President Harding to the Capitol yesterday, may conceivably act as a barrier to the consideration of the measure, but Senator Sterling believes that if the measure gets before the Senate little time will be needed to complete its passage.

Referring to the restrictions placed on special concoctions used for beverage purposes, the report said: "If the manufacturer fails to make the change of formula within the time prescribed, the commissioner may cancel the permit unless it is made clearly to appear to the commissioner that such use for beverage purposes can only occur in rare or exceptional instances."

Prohibitions Limited

The House bill by its terms prohibited the importation of any intoxicating liquor, or the manufacture of any vinous or spirituous liquor save alcohol, until the amount of such liquor now in the distilleries or bonded warehouses shall be reduced to a quantity that, in the opinion of the commissioner, will, with the liquor that may thereafter be manufactured, be sufficient to supply the current need for all non-beverage uses. Your committee by amendment limits these prohibitions against importation or

manufacture of spirituous liquors, and for the following reasons: "First, it is believed that any difficulties in the enforcement of the prohibition law lie largely in the large amounts of spirituous liquor now on hand in distilleries or bonded warehouses, and not in the quantity of vinous liquors, whether imported or domestic; and second, because a demand exists in greater or less degree for foreign wines for medicinal purposes. It is believed that no prejudice to prohibition enforcement will result in permitting the importation or the manufacture of wine for such purposes."

Enforcement Work

Rearrangement of the Divisions of the Prohibition Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Important changes have been made to effect the coordination of prohibition enforcement work so that the several subjects will be handled by trained and experienced men, Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, announced yesterday.

All personal matters will be handled by the executive division, under one head. Formerly the field work personnel was handled in one place and the bureau personnel in another, resulting in an overlapping of work at a greater cost than will result under the new arrangement.

Such work as relates to assessments, claims and compromises is removed from the old legal division and placed in the audit division. The permit division has been changed as to personnel, there being now two associate heads, Dr. C. E. Young and H. P. Loveland, who will act as a committee to pass upon all permits issued.

The industrial alcohol and chemistry division remains practically in its former status. A law division has been created which will deal with legal matters involving civil and criminal liabilities in connection with the National Prohibition Act and will have no control of administrative matters, claims, compromises and assessments, as under the former system.

Commissioner Haynes will have connected with him as counsel and legal adviser, P. A. Vise, who has long been connected with the bureau and who is thoroughly familiar with the internal revenue laws as well as the National Prohibition Act. There will be associated with Mr. Vise special attorneys, who will assist in passing on interpretative matters, regulations and correspondence involving legal questions of a general nature.

ONTARIO'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—Presenting the case on behalf of the municipalities who are in favor of a scheme of hydro-electric radial railways, before the Sutherland Investigating Commission, Robert McKay stated that labor costs had been reduced three-eighths since the estimates submitted to the commission had been made. Mr. McKay saw a big drop coming in the price of steel, probably 30 per cent. When this reduction came, then the hydro radial scheme would be an exceedingly profitable one. Revenues had been estimated on the old scales and therefore there would not be any reduction in passenger and freight rates. Rapid and cheap transportation was a very desirable thing.

Mr. McKay pointed out that throughout his argument, R. S. Robertson, who appeared on behalf of those opposed to hydro radial lines, had been very solicitous regarding the welfare of the railways. "It was very touching," said Mr. McKay, "in view of the inadequacy of the Grand Trunk to perform the needed service, and their inability to find more capital. The real need for radial lines lies in the fact that this service cannot be performed by the existing lines."

Justice Sutherland, chairman of the royal commission, suggested that perhaps the duties of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario were too involved. "On the contrary," said Mr. McKay, "they are exceedingly simple. The hydro commission is in practically the same position as the directors of any other great undertaking. The commissioners are the board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, and if anything should happen so that their services were no longer available, there would be half a dozen other men in the city of Toronto who could step in on a moment's notice."

RESTRICTION ASKED ON FUND DRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A city ordinance forbidding solicitation of funds from the public except by individuals or organizations approved by the Commissioner of Public Welfare is urged by the District Attorney's office. At present, it was pointed out by this office, the public is being constantly annoyed by demands for contributions on all sides on the streets, in the subway and in all public places; all the District Attorney's office can do is to prosecute those who divert funds from the objects specified. It is thought that many make a living collecting money for all sorts of enterprises.

FATOLE COMMISSION SAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The special mission of the Comité Franco-Américain to Canada, led by Marshal Fayolle, sailed for France yesterday, having presented to Canada a Rodin statue in behalf of the French people.

BUSINESS MEN FOR A SALES TAX

New York Board of Trade and Transportation Conducts a Poll Among Commercial Houses—Explanation of Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Answers in a poll conducted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation among nearly 30,000 business houses show an overwhelming majority in favor of the sales tax.

In a large number of the cases where an adverse opinion is reported, the views expressed, says the board's committee on finance and taxation, show clearly that the party reporting does not understand the meaning of a sales tax.

Objection most frequently takes the form of opinion that the tax would injure the party's business, that the margin of its profit would be too small to enable him to pay the tax. The committee says this opinion is based on the erroneous assumption that he pays the tax from his own profits.

"The selling cost," says the committee, "must include the tax. No competitor seller would have any advantage in this respect. The competitive conditions are not disturbed by the tax, and the seller is not hurt by it or by adding it to his price. If he pays the tax himself, it is because he sees some business advantage in doing so, perhaps by keeping his price below that of his competitor who adds the tax."

Shifting of the Tax

As to whether the tax may be shifted, Robert H. Reed, in behalf of the board, says:

"I believe it was Mr. Plumb's report that used the statement that even rent may not be shifted in some cases, with the intended inference that when rent cannot be shifted, a sales tax must be absorbed. Rent is an overhead, and even when rent and other overhead and relatively high costs cannot be shifted, even when goods are sold at a loss, it is still true that a cost incident to the sale itself, a cost running with the goods and which must be paid by all competitors selling similar goods, will be shifted. 'It will be assumed first a single purchaser standing in the market place and swearing that he will not pay over \$15 for a certain commodity, and second, a single vendor who is finally willing to sell at that price at a loss to himself, and then you impose a 1 per cent sales tax on that sale, one of two things is true, either the purchaser will raise his price to \$15.19 or the seller, without the sales tax, is really willing to sell at \$13.81."

Competitors Pay Same Rate. "When every competitor is bound to pay the same tax on the goods and the goods are objects of consumption, which sellers must sell and purchasers normally must and will have for their use, the buyers and users of that commodity will pay enough to bring it to them, and the one thing that they must pay is selling cost which cannot be avoided by any seller."

"The head of a farm organization opposing the sales tax recently said that if it was adopted the farmers would stop growing cattle. He answered himself. Long before the farmer stopped raising cattle, long before the tendency to do so manifested itself, in fact, as soon as the tax is imposed, the burden of the tax will shift and be paid by the buyer, who will pass it on, if he sells competitively, to the ultimate consumer."

"There is only one conceivable class who may not be able to shift the tax. That class, if it is a popular term, is the monopolist, whether the monopoly be due to patent rights or control of markets and particularly where it is in part affected by the use of intermediate controlled sales agencies. I do not allege the existence of any particular monopoly or its opposition to the sales tax. The heads of some very large organizations, popularly classed as trusts, are said not to oppose it, while others are said to oppose it."

JEWELRY MAKERS INDORSE TARIFF PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Whatever misapprehension existed among 300 manufacturing jewelers and coordinate businesses in this section over a reduction in tariff on jewelry in the Fordney bill, as compared with the Underwood bill, has been dispelled by a closer reading of the provisions of the new measure.

The jewelers through their boards of trade committee had asked the congressional Ways and Means Committee to write a 75 per cent tariff into the new bill to aid the jewelry trade. Instead of compliance with this request the drafters of the bill provided a tariff of 55 per cent as against the 60 per cent provided by the Underwood law.

There was a feeling that this reduction would work an injustice on American jewelry makers until it was found that the Fordney law includes provision for a new valuation method which should work to the advantage of the manufacturer in the United States. Instead of taxing imports on foreign valuations as did the Underwood bill, the Fordney bill taxes im-

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is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman.

Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.

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ports on market valuations as they reach this country, these valuations to be in accordance with the wholesale values here. This method, the jewelers say, gives the American manufacturers a distinct advantage in that they practically fix the values on imports.

FARMERS INCREASE WOOL CLIP POOL

Farm Bureau Marketing Plan Declared to Be Growing in Popularity Despite Report of Dissatisfaction by Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wool dealers who said that growers were disgusted with the pool method of marketing, by reason of inactive markets of the last season, are being nonplussed by the increases in consignments, in some cases double the former amounts being sent to farm bureaus here yesterday by C. J. Fawcett, director of the wool marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Ohio has received more than 4,000,000 pounds to date," said Mr. Fawcett, "which is 1,000,000 pounds more than the total received last year. New York reports as much received as last year, and prospects for double the amount before the season's close. The Michigan pool is also far in advance of last year's record. Consignments from the various state pools of Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and Missouri are arriving at a rapid rate. Twenty-five counties in Indiana have pooled and shipped, with probably as many more to follow in the near future."

"While the domestic wool market has been inactive for the longest period in the history of the industry, the pooled wools, graded in broad commercial grades, have proved to be in a relatively strong position, because of being so held, ready for mill consumption."

"Most of the pooled wool has been moved, and at full market value, because of being in condition acceptable for immediate manufacturing needs, while wools held on farm or ranch, in a majority of cases remain without offers; the usual method of marketing to speculators is falling to futility. Is it not fair to measure the usual method of distribution of our domestic wool clip, calling for about 500 speculators and dealers, by their total activity during the past season?"

"The Ohio pool for 1920 has been completely sold. The Michigan and Fargo pools have sold the majority of last year's wools. The Illinois and Wisconsin combinations have been completely liquidated. Approximately 13,000,000 pounds have moved from our Chicago pools since the first of the year. All this, by comparison, indicates the relatively strong position of pooled wools."

"Growers are beginning to realize the importance of economy of distribution of their product, as well as economy in production. It is cheaper to collect and concentrate wool through their own organizations and sell it to mills direct through growers sales agencies. One great step is taken in way of economy of distribution."

"We are beginning to realize that if our methods of marketing agricultural products are to be improved, it must be by the efforts of our own hands. The direct-from-grower-to-consumer method of marketing, if followed consistently through a period of years, will demonstrate that the grower is entitled to, and may retain, a larger portion of the consumer's dollar without materially advancing the retail price of finished products. Such a method is surely based upon sound principles, and should meet with approval of all."

LEGION ASKS WAR VETERAN PRIVILEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Passage of a constitutional amendment providing for civil service preference for veterans of the world war is being urged by the American Legion in this State. The cooperation of every veteran in the State is being sought to spread propaganda for this plan before election day in the fall. The legion argues that every war veteran in past years has been honored by the civil service exemption privilege and veterans of the world war should not be discriminated against on this score.

GERMAN CAPITAL SENT TO ARGENTINA

Factories Being Established for the Manufacture of Woolen Goods and Oils—Burlap Bagging Is a New Project

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—German capital is flowing into Argentina in large quantities to be used in establishing German factories for the manufacture of Argentine raw materials, mostly wool, which hitherto have been imported from Argentina and manufactured in Germany. Several German capitalists, including William Kaufman, who operates eight textile mills in Pirna, Saxony, have visited Argentina recently to study the possibilities of placing their funds here. Kaufman proposed to furnish the capital, machinery, and laborers for installing and operating a large factory, but the negotiations have not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion. Other German capitalists are quickly investing their money. Argentine industries that are already established.

There also has been a big increase in the amount of German capital deposited in Argentine banks, it being reported that this increase is due to a desire to escape heavy taxation for reparations in Germany, the moneyed interests preferring to have their money idle in Argentina on a low interest than to use it in German industries and have to pay 70 per cent tax on the income, which is the percentage which Germans here state they are called upon to pay.

German Banks in Buenos Aires

There are two German branch banks in Buenos Aires, the German Transatlantic and the German South American. Their combined balance sheet for March shows deposits of 48,500,000 pesos, compared with 22,000,000 in March, 1920. Their combined loans and discounts amount to 67,000,000 pesos, compared with 52,000,000 last year, while the cash on hand is 30,500,000 pesos, compared with 17,500,000 a year ago.

The Argentine Consul General in Berlin has sent a long report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on this subject, in which he states that one of the immediate effects of the abnormal state through which Germany is passing with regard to her manufacturing industries is the transplanting to foreign countries of all those industries which are dependent on foreign materials, these industries finding it impossible to continue business in Germany because of the difficulties which the peace terms put in the way of their obtaining raw materials on former advantageous terms.

After detailing some of the difficulties of the manufacturing industries in Germany, the report continues:

"Among these difficulties must be mentioned the scarcity of raw materials, the attitude of the workmen, a large proportion of them being possessed of the idea of the socialization of all national enterprises without taking into consideration the effects of such socialization, which would include the higher cost of production itself and of life in general, and above all the sudden and continued fluctuations in the value of the mark, the actual depression of which is becoming chronic in international markets without there being any prospect of an improvement that would give it a buying capacity in foreign markets."

"The critical situation of these industries in Germany and their movement to Argentina should animate Argentina to take advantage of this propitious moment and assist the German industries in establishing themselves in our country."

Manufacture of Burlap

"Among these enterprises should be mentioned especially that of the manufacture of burlap for bagging. It has been definitely decided that German manufacturers in this line will establish themselves in Argentina just as soon as they have finished testing experiments with several consignments of flax straw that have been received from Buenos Aires. These tests are being conducted in factories

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CLEVELAND

In several districts of Germany, and so far the reports have been very encouraging.

"The establishment of this industry in Argentina would also solve one of our greatest national problems, which is the furnishing of bags for the crops. The movement of textile factories to Argentina is already so far under way that many factories in the Saxony district have been dismantled and their machinery packed for shipment to Buenos Aires. Fifty families have been contracted for to go to Argentina and the movement has become so important that it is alarming the local authorities of Saxony, who have asked the Berlin government to prohibit the exportation from Germany of any machinery used in the textile industry."

Oil Purifying Factory

"Another important movement in the same industry is the project of the firm of Grebe & Diebel of Buenos Aires for installing a German factory in Buenos Aires for the purification of linseed and other vegetable oils. A German chemist and technical staff have been engaged to experiment with the purification of Argentine linseed oil, and they have already devised a method which it is believed will produce a superior oil. Samples of such oils refined from Argentine linseed have been well received by German industries, and it is said that the oil will find a ready market in Europe."

"Both these industries will take large amounts of German capital to Argentina and this consulate believes they will play an important role in the future economic progress of the country."

"Argentine producers should pay especial attention to the raw materials requirements of Germany, as these promise a good market for Argentine products. Many other producing nations are going to be able to supply the needed quantities of raw material to German industries, on account of their own internal consumption, and this is, therefore, an opportune time for Argentina to build up a good trade with Germany. This trade should be established on the basis that Argentine raw materials will be paid for by German manufactured articles, as it is impossible for German industries to use the mark in paying for imported raw materials."

NEW YORK IMPROVING SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The setting aside of an additional \$1,400,000 out of reserve funds for general repairs to school buildings, raising the year's total repair fund to \$2,800,000, the largest in the history of the board, was voted by the board of education this week. A specific instance of the inadequacy of present school accommodations in New York City was laid before the board by Edward Williams, principal of the Theodore Roosevelt High School annex, housed in a public school building where nine classes of small children are conducted in the basement playground. There is immediate need, Mr. Williams says, of new high school buildings in that neighborhood.

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ATTRACTION readjustment prices prevail on all goods, consisting of Furniture of the better make.

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10007-10008 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

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Including War Tax

327-335 Euclid, Cleveland, O.

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For Men, Women, Boys

Include Only the Well Tailored Garments of Unquestionable Merit

327-335 Euclid, Cleveland, O.

The B. Dreher's Sons Co

PIANOS

Pianola Players

Vocalion Talking Machines

1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

PLAN FOR EMERGENCY ARMY FIELD STAFF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

A board of officers headed by Major-General Harbord, executive assistant to General Pershing, Chief of Staff, was ordered yesterday to begin study of measures necessary to provide within the General Staff a nucleus for a general field headquarters for the army in time of emergency. General Pershing has been selected by Secretary Weeks to command an emergency field force and headquarters, in case of war.

Subjects to be studied by the board will include the regrouping of a number of officers of the staff in a way that will facilitate business and lead to reduction in personnel.

Besides General Harbord those on the board are Maj.-Gen. William G. Haan of the General Staff, Brig.-Gen. Henry Jervey and Fox Connor, and Col. John A. Palmer, Robert Davis and John L. Dewitt.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. GODFREY TO MEET MRS. COLE

Miss Bancroft and Miss Knox Were Eliminated in the Women's Clay Court Tennis Tourney at Buffalo, New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BUFFALO, New York.—Massachusetts is certain to be the home of the next champion of women's clay court tennis. Semi-finals played in the clay court championship here yesterday eliminated two of the four survivors of the early rounds of the tournament leaving Mrs. Frank Godfrey, of Brookline, and Mrs. B. E. Cole, of Boston, to play the final round for the title. Mrs. Godfrey defeated Miss Marjorie Knox, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Cole defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, of West Newton, Massachusetts, each match being won in straight sets. It was the third time this year Mrs. Cole had defeated Miss Bancroft in tournament play.

Good progress was made in the mixed doubles yesterday, two entire rounds being completed by playing from early morning until just before dark. It is probable the final round will be reached in both this event and the women's clay court championship doubles by Saturday.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S NATIONAL CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SHIP—SINGLES—Semi-Final Round
Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Brookline, Massachusetts, defeated Miss Marjorie Knox, Buffalo, 6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, West Newton, Massachusetts, 6-4, 6-3.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, and Miss Leslie Bancroft, West Newton, defeated Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, and Miss Ruth King, Cleveland, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Marjorie Knox, Buffalo, and William Polley, Buffalo, drew a bye.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, West Newton, and Phil Neer, Leland Stanford Junior University, California, defeated Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Brookline, and Wallace Bates, University of California, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy McGovern, Buffalo, and Edward Levey, University of California, defeated Miss Virginia Yates, Buffalo, and John Castle, Buffalo, 7-5, 6-3.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, and Carl Fischer, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Miss Jane Maxwell, Buffalo, and Dunbar Hauxner, Buffalo, by default.

Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, and Charles Carran, Cleveland, defeated Miss Mary Williamson, Buffalo, and Weldon Hanes, Buffalo, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Ruth King, Cleveland, and H. C. Wick, Cleveland, drew a bye.

Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated Miss Elizabeth French, Buffalo, and R. L. James, Saratoga Springs, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, and Walter Toussaint, Philadelphia, drew a bye.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round
Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Brookline, Massachusetts, and Wallace Bates, University of California, defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, West Newton, and Phil Neer, Stanford University, California, 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, and Carl Fischer, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Miss Jane Maxwell, Buffalo, and Dunbar Hauxner, Buffalo, by default.

Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, and Charles Carran, Cleveland, defeated Miss Mary Williamson, Buffalo, and Weldon Hanes, Buffalo, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Ruth King, Cleveland, and H. C. Wick, Cleveland, defeated Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo, and Samuel Hardy, New York, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Elizabeth French, Buffalo, and R. L. James, Saratoga Springs, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, and Walter Toussaint, Philadelphia, 6-6, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round
B. M. Grant and C. Y. Smith of Atlanta defeated E. J. Williamson and Nathaniel Thornton of Atlanta, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

J. D. Hunt Jr. and F. C. Owens Jr. defeated T. M. Carruthers and A. M. Johnson of Chattanooga, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

D. S. Watters and J. H. Bruns of New Orleans defeated Claud Watkins and Charles Van Wagner of Louisville, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

J. K. Orr Jr. and E. V. Carter Jr. of Atlanta defeated R. S. Cowan and Arthur Warr of Knoxville, 5-7, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

LADIES' SINGLES—Third Round
Miss Ethelyn Legendre of New Orleans defeated Miss Mildred Fraser of Atlanta, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Frank Davis of Atlanta defeated Miss Mary Frier of Atlanta, 6-0, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick and T. M. Carruthers Jr. defeated Mrs. Frank Davis and Stewart McIver, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Anne Harwick and M. R. Hirschman defeated Miss Susie Hollman and J. S. Sedden, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Mary Frier and C. S. Rose defeated Miss Louise Harwell and R. J. Sedden, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Ethelyn Legendre and Stewart Russ defeated W. W. Quillian and Miss Mildred Fraser, 6-1, 6-1.

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ford, defeated H. C. McCarthy and M. D. Horn, Cambridge, 6-1, 6-1.

G. F. Barbour and R. P. Barbour, Oxford, defeated H. C. McCarthy and M. D. Horn, Cambridge, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0.

C. S. Ramaswami and H. T. L. King, Cambridge, defeated S. F. Hepburn and R. P. Barbour, Oxford, 6-2, 7-5.

Carl Hopkins and J. C. F. Simpson, Oxford, defeated C. S. Ramaswami and H. T. L. King, Cambridge, 6-2, 6-4.

A. B. Graven and P. M. Dixon, Oxford, defeated J. A. Frost and J. N. Lowry, Cambridge, 6-0, 4-6, 6-2.

Carl Hopkins and J. C. F. Simpson, Oxford, defeated J. A. Frost and J. N. Lowry, Cambridge, 6-7, 6-4, 11-9.

C. Y. SMITH WILL MEET WATTERS

Finals in the Southern Lawn Tennis Singles Championship to be Played Today at Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia.—C. Y. Smith of Atlanta and D. S. Watters of Mulberry, Florida, have won their way into the finals of the southern lawn tennis singles championship being held on the clay courts of the Atlanta Athletic Club. These two players were looked upon to meet in the finals at the beginning of the tournament, which had 52 players entered from all parts of the south. Just which one will emerge the winner is hard to tell. Smith has two legs on the cup and should be the permanent possessor of the trophy.

Watters defeated Smith several years ago when the two met on grass courts in New Orleans. Smith had no difficulty in winning his way into the finals by defeating his former doubles partner, E. V. Carter Jr. of Atlanta, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

Watters had his hands full in overcoming F. C. Owens Jr. of Atlanta in the other semifinals match. Owens started off in whirlwind fashion, taking the first set, 6-2. He was aided by Watters' erratic playing, the latter playing his shots poorly. After the first set, Watters settled down and played wonderful tennis, his place shots and drives becoming unbeatable.

Although all the games were hard fought and close, Watters won the next three sets and the match.

Three Atlanta teams have won their way into the semi-finals in the doubles. The other team is composed of Watters and J. H. Bruns of New Orleans.

Miss Ethelyn Legendre of New Orleans meets Mrs. Frank Davis of Atlanta in the finals in the women's singles. Miss Legendre is conceded to have the better chance to win the championship. The summary:

SOUTHERN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES
Fifth Round
E. V. Carter Jr. of Atlanta defeated J. H. Bruns of New Orleans, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3.

C. Y. Smith of Atlanta defeated Sidney Appel of Louisville, 6-3, 6-2.

D. S. Watters of Mulberry, Florida, defeated J. D. Hunt Jr. of Atlanta, 6-3, 7-5.

C. C. Owens Jr. of Atlanta defeated R. S. Cowan of Knoxville, 6-1, 6-3.

Semi-Final Round
C. Y. Smith defeated E. V. Carter Jr., 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

D. S. Watters defeated F. C. Owens Jr., 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round
B. M. Grant and C. Y. Smith of Atlanta defeated E. J. Williamson and Nathaniel Thornton of Atlanta, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

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LADIES' SINGLES—Third Round
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150 meters behind him. Didier began to increase his pace after this, and soon overhauled Séris, who retired soon after the nineteenth kilometer had been passed.

WHITE OF SOMERSET LEADS AT BOWLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In spite of the hard wickets which were prevalent during the first six weeks of the cricket season, the slow and medium-paced bowlers have, in English county championship games, managed to hold their own, each of the first six players in the list of averages on June 13 figuring in this category. Of these the premier position was held by J. C. White of Somerset, who has shown remarkably consistent form for his county. He had, on the date mentioned, taken 32 wickets in county championship games, and the fact that no other bowler in the Somerset team had obtained 10 wickets speaks for itself.

C. H. Parkin had also done extremely well for Lancashire, his two appearances having yielded him as many as 27 wickets. A. P. Freeman of Kent and Cecil Parker of Gloucestershire had also been showing consistent form. The first bowler on the list in any way approaching the "fast" category, was J. W. H. T. Douglas, England's captain, who had shown himself in fine all-round form for Essex. The list:

Player and county—O. M. R. W. Ave
J. C. White, Somerset 230 83 370 22 11.46

C. H. Parkin, Lanc. 108.2 22 321 27 11.32

A. P. Freeman, Kent 194.1 45 549 45 12.06

Cecil Parker, Glou. 214.4 71 430 35 12.28

Wilfred Rhodes, York 290.1 87 578 42 13.76

George Dennett, Glou 128.3 26 335 24 14.12

J. W. H. T. Douglas, Essex 216.0 44 42 15.32

Rich'd Tyldesley, Lanc 138.4 35 347 22 15.77

Harry Howell, War. 217.5 47 635 40 15.87

H. W. Lee, Middlesex 129.4 25 266 22 16.54

Nigel Haig, Middlesex 194.1 45 549 45 12.06

W. Beestwick, Derby 247.1 75 568 33 17.21

A. Shipman, Leices. 208.5 40 628 35 17.88

F. E. Woolley, Kent 174.3 33 296 22 18.60

W. Wells, Northamp. 193.2 39 625 33 18.85

W. G. Quails, War. 200.2 39 625 33 18.85

George Cox, Sussex 217.3 49 466 25 18.64

Laurence Cook, Lanc 228.1 66 528 43 19.25

Alec Morton, Derby 221.3 65 437 22 19.88

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Pittsburgh 50 25 .667

New York 44 28 .611

Boston 39 32 .549

St. Louis 39 35 .527

Brooklyn 39 36 .520

Chicago 32 37 .464

Cincinnati 27 46 .370

Philadelphia 20 61 .250

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 5, Cincinnati 3

St. Louis 15, Philadelphia 3

Brooklyn 5, New York 6

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Boston

Chicago at New York

St. Louis at Philadelphia

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn

HEAVY HITTING BY ST. LOUIS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis 001002570—15 30 8

Philadelphia 003000000—3 8 6

Batteries—Haines and Clemens, Dilhoefer; G. Smith and Brugg, Umpires—McCormick and Brennan.

BRAYS WIN EASILY
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 00100421X—9 13 0

Cincinnati 100000100—2 6 5

Batteries—Oeschger and Gowdy; Marquard, Napier, Donohue and Wingo, Hargrave. Umpires—Klem and Emsale.

BROOKLYN WINS 10-INNING GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E
Brooklyn 0004111000—7 11 2

New York 3000000030—6 10 0

Batteries—Rueher, Smith and Miller; Barnes, Salles, Ryan and Snyder, Smith. Umpires—Rigler, Hart and O'Day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Cleveland 48 27 .640

New York 48 28 .622

Washington 37 37 .500

Detroit 40 38 .513

Boston 33 40 .452

St. Louis 32 44 .421

Chicago 30 44 .405

Philadelphia 20 61 .250

RESULTS THURSDAY
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3

Detroit 13, Chicago 8 (first game)

Detroit 9, Chicago 6 (second game)

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Cleveland

Boston at Detroit

New York at Chicago

Washington at St. Louis

DETROIT WINS TWICE
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit 024011112—13 17 3

Chicago 300000005—8 14 2

Batteries—Leonard and Baehler, Woodall; Twombly, Wienska, Hodge, Mulrennan and Schaak. Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit 123000000—6 14 0

Chicago 100000320—6 10 2

Batteries—Oldham, Middleton and Baehler; Wilkinson, Davenport and Yarnan. Umpires—Hildebrand and Wilson.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT CLEVELAND
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 123000000—6 14 0

Cleveland 020020000—5 10 2

Batteries—Moore and Perkins; Coveleskie and Nunamaker. Umpires—Chill and Connolly.

SCOTTISH BOWLERS WIN
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The New Zealand bowlers, now in Great Britain, followed up their tour of England and Ireland with a visit to Scotland, and, playing against four rinks of selected members of the Scottish Bowling Association and two rinks of the Partick Club, were defeated by eight shots, the scores being 121 to 113. The match took place at Glasgow, on the grounds of the Partick Club. The tourists met with a great reception when they arrived at the city, being greeted by the president and vice-president of the council.

HARVARD-YALE TEAM IS WINNER

Defeats Combined Tennis Team of Oxford and Cambridge Universities by 5 Matches to 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—The combined lawn tennis team of Harvard and Yale universities defeated the combined team of Oxford and Cambridge universities here Wednesday in their dual meet by 5 matches to 4.

Doubles and singles matches made up the program, three doubles matches being played the first day and the British universities winning two of them while the United States universities won four of the six singles matches played on the second day.

To G. M. Wheeler '23 of Yale went the honor of deciding the competition in favor of his side, as he defeated S. F. Hepburn of Oxford in the final match which went five sets, winning by a score of 6-0, 6-4, 4-6, 3-6, 6-3.

Only one other singles match went more than the regulation three sets and that was won by H. C. McCarthy, president of the Cambridge team, from Morris Duane, captain of next year's Harvard team, 6-1, 9-7, 4-6, 6-3.

In the doubles only one match was decided in straight sets. The feature match of this section was the victory of J. B. Fenno Jr., '21, captain of the Harvard team, and Duane, who defeated McCarthy and M. D. Horn, both of Cambridge, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Fenno was easily the star of the tournament, showing marked all-round ability, especially in his singles match against Clark Hopkins of Oxford and formerly of Yale University, when the

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DOMESTIC OIL MEN
IN FAVOR OF TAX

Duty of Congress, They Say, to
Protect the Home Industry,
Which Is Being Ruined by a
Flood of Mexican Petroleum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Not all American oil producers are opposed to the tax on oil in the Fordney tariff bill. Those who produce oil in the United States welcome the tax as a protection to their business. Their attitude is expressed by William N. Davis, president of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, who points out that it is the duty of Congress to protect the home industry, which is being destroyed by the flood of imported Mexican petroleum, produced at a fraction of the cost of domestic oil.

Mr. Davis says that much greater consideration is due to the many thousands of citizens engaged in producing oil at home than to the ten or a dozen corporations of great capital operating in Mexico, "which have created utter demoralization in this country to their own ultimate great profit."

"The market value of the crude oil produced in the United States," says Mr. Davis, "has shrunk since the latter part of January over \$2,000,000 a day, an annual loss to producers of approximately \$1,000,000,000."

"These concerns are storing millions of barrels of domestic petroleum which has been displaced in the market by the cheap imported oil at very low prices which they themselves fix, and during the period of demoralization they will purchase for a fraction of their real worth many of the independent producing properties in the United States because of the financial necessities of their present owners. In the end they will be more securely than ever entrenched in the dominating control of the entire oil industry."

"The import duty on oil and 25 cents a barrel on fuel oil provided for in the tariff bill recently reported by the Ways and Means Committee of Congress is inadequate, but it is a step in the right direction, and even at those rates the United States Treasury will be enriched by about \$50,000,000 a year. It is to be hoped before the bill is finally passed these rates will be materially increased."

Sides Taken on Oil Duty

Proposed Import Tax Starts Contest in Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Opposition to the proposed import duty on oil is being expressed by large distributors and consumers of oil in this section, and representative business men plan to carry their fight before the Southern Tariff Congress which meets here shortly. Since the coal shortage of the winter of 1917, a large number of manufacturing concerns have installed oil-burning machinery and done away with their coal bunkers. The largest power house of the local electric and traction property uses oil, as does the Chalmette plant of the American Sugar Refining Company, two of the large users of fuel oil.

The fight promises to become a lively one, for the reason that most Louisiana interests are advocates of a reasonable duty on rice and sugar, to say nothing of the many independent oil-producing companies of the State which naturally look with favor upon the proposal which promises to make the importation of foreign oil more costly. The distributors and consumers, on the other hand, point out that the recent export duty levied by the Mexican Government, the most formidable competitor of this country, affords sufficient protection to the domestic oil industry.

Oil Schedule Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that the oil schedule proposed in the Fordney tariff bill "would be a serious blow to New England industries, a large number of which today are consuming oil," Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, has called upon the other New England governors for concerted action in protest against the proposed levies. The chief executive of the State condemns the suggested duties of 35 cents per barrel on crude oil and 25 cents on fuel oil, and expresses fear that they would adversely affect new oil refineries and tend to raise the price of coal and gasoline in New England. Governor Cox adds that he is expressing this sentiment to the Massachusetts members of Congress, and suggested that members from other states be memorialized.

PROOF IS SOUGHT
IN COAL CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The determination of State's Attorney Leach to press further his charges that 90 per cent of the retail coal dealers of this city have formed a combination to fix prices is indicated in a letter which he has sent to the police department asking for the co-operation of its 1000 members in the proposed inquiry. Recently, following an investigation by Representative Charles Linthicum, the State's Attorney called upon the Grand Jury to act in the matter. In the interval which has elapsed he has not been idle, but has solicited the assistance of the state purchasing agent, William P. Ryan, asking for a detailed report of the

experience of Mr. Ryan's department with the coal dealers since its organization. In his letter to the police commissioner, Mr. Leach asks that each member of the department give information as to the prices paid by him during the last three years. He says further: "It is almost a matter of common knowledge, that the coal dealers of this city have charged uniform prices not only particularly during the last several months of this year, but for several years past. In order, however, that I may be in a position to offer legal evidence of that fact, I am requesting that through you and the department, information be secured from all sections of the city which will show by comparison, whether or not the dealers charged the same prices."

CLASSICS PRAISED
BY VICE-PRESIDENT

Natural Science and Commerce
Could Not Progress if Classics
Were Dropped, He Says

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

Natural science, commerce, and social culture could not progress if our educational system dropped the classics of ancient civilization from its curriculum, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge yesterday told the American Classical League in session at the University of Pennsylvania. Education is primarily a means of establishing ideals, the Vice-President said, its first duty being the formation of character, which is the result of heredity and training. It is the ancient classics, he declared, that inspire the ideals toward which all men and nations are striving today.

"The most pressing requirement of the present hour," the speaker asserted, "is not how we are to solve our economic problems, but where are we to find the sustaining influences for the realities of life? How are we to justify the existing form of government in our Republic? On what can we rely for a continuation of that service of sacrifice which has made modern civilization possible?"

Unsurpassed Heroism

"The progress of the present era gives no new answers to these problems. There are no examples of heroism which outrival Leonidas at Thermopylae, or Horatius at the Bridge. The literature of Greece and Rome is, from beginning to end, an inspiring plea for patriotism."

"The world has recently awakened to the value and the righteousness of democracy. This ideal is not new. It has been the vision which the people of many nations have followed through centuries. Because men knew that that ideal had been partially realized in Greece and Rome, they have had faith it would be fully realized in Europe and America."

"It is impossible for society to break with its past. It is the product of all which has gone before. We could not cut ourselves off from all influences which existed prior to the Declaration of Independence and expect any success by undertaking to ignore all that happened before that date."

Moral Force Essential

"The principles and ideals on which we must depend not only for a continuance of modern culture, but, I believe, for a continuance of the development of science itself, come to us from the classics. All this is the reason that the sciences and the professions reach their highest development as the supplement of a classical education."

There has been a theory, Mr. Coolidge continued, that all learning ought to be at once translated into scientific and commercial activities. Advancement, however, could not be insured without a culture, he declared.

"Unless Americans shall continue to live in something more than the present, to be moved by something more than material gains, they will go down as other peoples have gone down before some nation possessed of a greater moral force. The will to endure is not the creation of a moment, it is the result of long training."

NEW YORK WINS IN
A WATERFRONT SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the claims arising out of colonial grants has been decided in favor of the City of New York by Justice Leander B. Faber of the New York Supreme Court. The claim was made by the Symes Foundation, Inc., and involved waterfront property extending along the whole front of the Kill Van Kull and New York Bay, on Staten Island, from Stapleton to Port Richmond. The claim was made by a grant of Queen Anne to Lancaster Symes, in 1703, this property had been given and had never been alienated by him or his heirs, and damages were sought against the city for taking possession of it for docks and other purposes. Justice Faber decided that the land in question, having been under water at the time of the original grant, was not included. It was stated that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

ME KNECHT GOES TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Marcel Knecht, chief of the information service of the French High Commission in the United States, sailed yesterday aboard Le Francaise, to assist in the French Government's arrangements to receive the 250 members of the American Legion who plan to attend the dedication next month of a monument to the American Expeditionary Forces in Flirey, Lorraine. The Legionnaires expect to escort Marshal Foch back to this country.

ART

A Question of Taste
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There has been some discussion of late in English newspapers concerning "art in common life," with which is involved a question of taste in general, and English and French taste in particular; and the annual exhibition at the Royal Academy is also mentioned. The concatenation is, perhaps, a little confusing. The very words employed obscure the matter. Why, for instance, talk of "art in common life," when there can be no common life without art? It may be good or it may be bad, but there it is. People must be sheltered, clothed, and fed; and in all these enterprises art is concerned.

Who shall fix the dividing line between art and not-art? There is, however, a vague conviction that such a distinction exists.

For some mysterious reason, painting is regarded as art, all by itself, and so remote from ordinary knowledge and experience that it is necessary to explain at considerable length in the newspapers whether pictures are good or bad. Apparently they are nearly all bad, especially in the Royal Academy. This is, indeed, sad. Not only does art never enter into common life except once a year at the Royal Academy, but it further appears that art is far from blameless when she gets there.

However, Mr. Dulac (in The Times) comes to cheer us all up. In order that the full weight of Mr. Dulac's authority should be understood, we are informed that the French artist is a Bachelor in Letters of Toulouse University and has studied law for two years. Fortified by these achievements, Mr. Dulac, whose admirable illustrative work has earned him a notable reputation in England, roundly asserts that "the standard of taste in Europe—at least, in any country I know. Higher than in France."

This is consolatory indeed. And Mr. Dulac goes on to declare that the Englishwoman is the most beautiful and the best dressed woman in Europe; that English shop fronts are better than the French; that English domestic architecture in the country is beautiful; and that the type and spirit of English newspapers are finer than the French. Not a word, you observe, about painting. Evidently Mr. Dulac, himself a distinguished painter, does not think that all art consists in painting. In fact, he says so. Not only does he regard dress, shop fronts, domestic architecture and newspapers as works of art, but "when a chauffeur drives his motor car on the most purposeful curve he is in his way an artist."

Mr. Dulac, in a word, talks common sense. He tells what every artist knows so familiarly that he does not usually think it worth mentioning. "Many men," added Mr. Dulac, darkly, "do not understand the meaning of this art." Perhaps more people understand it than Mr. Dulac supposes. Every man, indeed, who does his own particular work as well as he can, is an artist, and he knows it, though very likely he would not put it quite in that way because he has been taught to believe that an artist is an unaccountable person who paints pictures. "The aims of the artist," says Mr. Dulac, "are measure and appropriateness." Quite so. You would never divine that truth from the mass of literature written about artists and about art; for the simple reason that no kind of work can be understood except by doing it. Mr. Dulac, for instance, did not acquire his comprehension of art so far as one knows—either at Toulouse University or in the law, but in the practice of his work.

Practice and practice alone teaches good taste; practice in measure and appropriateness. It is the fact that anything which is exactly suited to its purpose is beautiful. Hence the beauty of a ship. Hence, also, the other truth that if purpose be ignored or the wrong purpose followed, the result is ugliness. Hence, also, the axiom that simplicity is an essential of beauty. Simplicity merely means the elimination of everything which is not essential to the purpose designed.

If, then, common life throngs to the Royal Academy to behold unveiled some mystery of art, they will be disappointed. Upon those rubricated walls, they will behold exactly what is outside; they will discover, in fact, that in which they are accustomed to live, possibly without knowing it. They will perceive either measure and appropriateness, or the pathetic results of their absence; precisely, indeed, what they remark in one another, in that fashionable concourse. And people go to look at one another, as well as to gaze upon pictures; nor are they ashamed to say so. Why should they be ashamed? It is all one.

And if some people, this year above all other years in the history of the Royal Academy, are astonished, and even perhaps shocked at some aspects of the dual spectacle, wondering what it all means, and what has happened to the world, they may usefully reflect that things which do not serve the purpose for which they are designed must presently disappear. The purpose of a picture, for instance, is to present beauty. If it is not a beautiful thing, it is of no use as a picture, none whatever.

SILK MILLS ARE RUSHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The first of the industries here to feel the effect of war economy, the silk mills, are beginning to see the approach of an abnormal volume of business. This is largely due to unprecedented rush of orders for women's wear. The demand for silks for unconventional garments, like sweaters, is increasing to the extent that mills through Rhode Island and neighboring sections of Massachusetts have gone to running full time and many of them are advertising for weavers and warpers to organize night forces.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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for a day—a week—or as long as you can stay.
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And good eating a plenty.

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VACATIONISTS—TOURISTS
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And vintage point for tourists visiting The White Mountains
And where the wonderful balsam air and sunshine will give you an appetite.
Our table and service are distinctive features.

Little Boars Head, N. H.
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RUSSELL COTTAGES
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THE FAY-FOUNT
RANDOLPH, N. H.
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Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
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No rooms without bath.
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imity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.
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stantial luncheons and dinners at \$1.25
and \$1.75 and a well prepared and
quickly served selection of satisfying dishes
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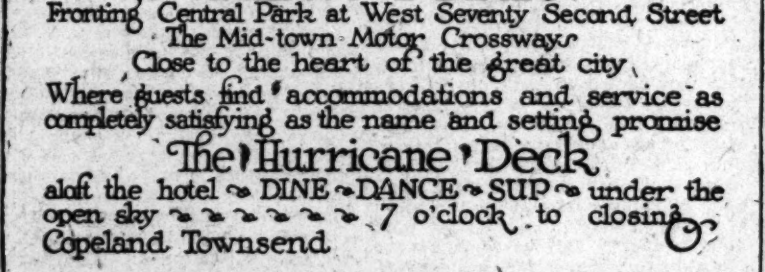
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will like it. Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin.

Frank E. Jago
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Close to the heart of the great city
Where guests find accommodations and service as
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aloft the hotel DINE-DANCE-SUP under the
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In the very center of New York's business
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Metropolitan in its appointments and
operation, yet known best of all for its
homelike quiet and for the unfailing
comfort that its guests expect of it.
George H. Newton,
Manager.


Hotel Webster

(Near Fifth Avenue)
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NEW YORK
"Directly in the fashionable club
and shopping section."
NEAR TO 50 THEATRES
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A high-class hotel patronized by
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Hotel Bristol

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Cleanliness
Comfort
Homelike surroundings in the center of
New York, at moderate prices.
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Surroundings**

Only a minute from New York's
great Wholesale Center, yet sufficiently
removed to insure quiet, restful sleep.
You'll feel at home in our American
Plan Dining Room—rates \$2.50 and up.
European Plan, \$1.50 and up.

Hotel Irving

26 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.
KNOTT Management
John Harris, Manager.

NEW YORK

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A World Center
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JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and im-
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Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an
absolute palace of comfort, convenience and
pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of
a group of hotel managers among the best in
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Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the train and turn to the left"

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Grand Central Terminal
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In the Riverside residential section

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NEW YORK

**Hotel
Martha Washington**

29 East 29th St., New York City
From our 800 spacious rooms you may
select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We
serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon
at 50 cents and dinner at 60 cents.
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Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.
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NEW YORK
Single Rooms \$2.50 Per Day Upwards
ADVANTAGES
Close to amusement and shopping
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Delicious dining lounge overlooking
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GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.
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202 West 103rd Street, New York
A hotel of Quality and Refinement,
located in the Residential Section of the
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of all Shops and Theatres.
Rates—Single Room, \$1.50
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Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2, \$3.50
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, \$5.00
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate
Prices. Table d'Hôte or a la Carte.
Write for Booklet and Map of N.Y. City

Hotel Peter Stuyvesant

Central Park West, at 86th Street
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Suites now being shown for rental
Unfurnished or furnished
From \$900—for 1 room and bath
From \$1600—for 2 rooms and bath
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RESTAURANT A LA CARTE
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Hotel Endicott

81st Street and Columbus Ave.,
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One Block from Central Park
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two
\$25 to \$30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

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**NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"**
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An homelike hotel with the essential
requirements of a well regulated
establishment.
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540 HOWE STREET
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European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

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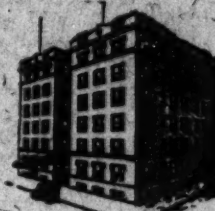
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NORTONIA HOTEL

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Central Location. Main-
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service throughout.
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Quiet, Comfortable. A
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Special rates by the
week.
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DENVER, COLORADO
250 desirable rooms furnished to suit
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Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask
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Second Avenue at University
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"12 Stories of Hotel Comfort"
In Heart of Theatre and Shopping District
200 ROOMS—FIREPROOF
Rates, without Bath, \$1.50 to \$2.00
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FIRST CLASS CAFE IN CONNECTION
ALSO GARAGE FOR MOTORISTS
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One of the finest hotels on the Jersey Coast has been built on the
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ONE BLOCK FROM THE BOARDWALK
Sixty per cent of the rooms are in suite with private baths; running
hot and cold water and electric lights in every room; handsomely
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American Plan Rates \$7 Per Day Up.
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Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine
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Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well,
1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs
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Catering at all times and always to the
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Really "On" the Ocean. Now Open.
One of the Coolest Spots on the Coast.
Informal, exclusive family hotel.
Daily Concerts, Dancing, Golf, Tennis.
Ownership management.
Robert M. Crouch.

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Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
250 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00
Five Minutes from Everything
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\$3.50 Up Daily; \$17.50 Up Weekly. Amer. Plan
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Tennessee Ave. near Beach
Can. 400. Central; open surroundings. Private
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Running Water in All Rooms
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The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleve-
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Quiet refinement surrounds every move
made by every employee. All the con-
ditions conducive to a comfortable stay.
The Convenient Location is an
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CHICAGO'S new and distinctive
hotel is located in the heart of the
Social activities of the North Shore—
its Shops, Theatres and Restaurants
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Parks, Bridge Paths and Bathing
Beaches.
Under the personal management of
Mr. George F. Adams—former man-
ager of Chamberlaine, Old Point Com-
fort and White Sulphur Springs, the
Sheridan Plaza is already famous for
its cuisine, service and southern hos-
pitality.
The five hundred rooms—each with
private bath—are exquisitely fur-
nished. Single rooms with bath may
be had at three dollars the day and
upward.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LENGTHENED STAY
Booklet on Request
Sheridan Road at Wilson

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HOTEL
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570 ROOMS
WITH BATH
Rates: \$2.50 up, Single
\$4.50 up, Double
DIGNIFIED SERVICE
HOME COMFORT
Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria

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YOUR HOTELS
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The Virginia

Ohio, North West Corner Bush
Chicago
EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
One of Chicago's best located and
most comfortable resident and transient
hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive
district. Ten minutes' walk to shops
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Rates \$2.00 and upward

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6300 Kenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's favorite South
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VIRGINIA.
Rates \$1.50 and upward

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HOLLAND AS NATION OF SHIPBUILDERS

Report of Marine Activity Is Made at First Meeting of Dutch Committee of Lloyd's Register Held at The Hague

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The first meeting of the Dutch committee of Lloyd's Register took place at The Hague on June 4.

Sir John Luscombe, chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, and Mr. J. Herbert Scruton, together with a number of colleagues, had come to Holland for the inauguration of the Dutch committee.

In the report of the meeting it is pointed out that Lloyd's Register never acted as an ordinary commercial concern, with a view to making profit. There are no shareholders eager for dividends. The company is under control of international representatives. It is open to every one, regardless of nationality.

Recognizing the importance of the cooperation of other maritime nations, Lloyd's Register in London has already established committees in the United States of America, France, and Sweden. In the beginning of last year, it was proposed that the Dutch shipowners, underwriters, shipbuilders, and engineers should appoint representatives with a view to forming a Dutch committee.

Sir John Luscombe, who presided, stated, in the course of his opening address, that the chairman of the Dutch committee would be invited to be an ex-officio member of the general committee in London.

The Dutch Fleet

On July 1, 1914, Holland was the seventh on the list of seafaring nations as regards the number of steamers of her mercantile fleet. She then possessed 709 steamers, measuring 1,471,710 tons gross, or 3.3 per cent of the world tonnage.

On July 1, 1920, Holland was again number seven on the list, possessing 822 steamers, aggregating 1,735,392 tons gross, or 3.5 per cent of the world tonnage.

In proportion to the number of inhabitants of the various countries, the Netherlands was number three as regards the gross tonnage of the mercantile fleet, as the gross tonnage of this country is 255 per 1000 inhabitants. The countries in advance of Holland in this respect were Norway, with 760 tons gross per 1000 inhabitants, and Britain with 385 tons per 1000 inhabitants.

Whilst the statistics for shipbuilding and shipping are of the highest interest, those for the sale of ships to foreign countries are of no less importance. These data supply information in regard to the kind of ships sold abroad and the average prices paid per ton. They affect the commercial side of the trade.

Here is the list of the ships sold abroad in 1920: The steamers sold to other countries (not including the Dutch colonies) numbered 35, with a total tonnage of 59,298 tons dwt. and a total value of 22,972,000 florins.

Exports to Belgium totaled three ships (550 tons dwt.), to England 13 (7745 tons), to Greece four (1593 tons), to Norway nine (23,800 tons), to Portugal two (1740 tons), to Sweden one (390 tons), to British India one (1970 tons), to Spain one (1060 tons), to Denmark one (5000 tons), to Germany one (3200 tons), to France one (1600 tons) and to Italy two (2600 tons).

Only five sailing vessels were exported in 1920, two to Germany and the others to France, England and Italy.

Price of Export Tugs

Exported tugs totaled 25, including 3 motor tugs, while 3, including 2 motor tugs, went to the Dutch East Indies. Of the exported tugs, 9 were sold to France, 5 to Italy, 4 to Greece, 1 to Rumania, 1 to Denmark, 2 to England, 2 to Portugal, and 1 to Belgium. The prices for the new and better tugs averaged 1400 florins to 1450 florins per t. h. s.

Exports of motor boats were also considerable, comprising about 34 ships totaling 30,073 tons to an aggregate value of 10,035,000 florins or 460 florins per ton dwt. Of these motor boats nine (3237 tons dwt.) were sold to England, four (2690 tons) to Italy, two (775 tons) to the Dutch East Indies, five (25,150 tons) to Norway, five (2484 tons) to France, one (225 tons) to Greece, one (735 tons) to Germany, one (553 tons) to Finland, three (1235 tons) to Albania, two (735 tons) to Yugoslavia, and one (625 tons) to Brazil.

Three steam trawlers were exported, two to Spain and one to Belgium. There was a great demand for river craft. These exports included 5 canal boats, 5 motor boats, 12 barges, and 7 river steamers to France; 1 river steamer, 7 lighters, 4 tank lighters, 7 barges, 1 pontoon, and 2 sailers to Belgium; 3 river steamers to Turkey, 2 lighters to Africa, 2 river steamers to Mexico, and 3 barges to Germany.

The proceeds from these vessels totaled 2,041,000 florins.

Dredging material of all kinds was exported to an extensive degree to England, Insulinder, and France.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BORDER

NEW YORK, New York—Books on the \$25,000,000 Canadian National Railway Company (Canadian National Railways) 25-year 4% sinking fund gold debenture bonds, offered by a syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co., have been closed, the issue having been over-subscribed.

DIVIDENDS

Delaware Lackawanna—Western Railroad, quarterly of 5%, payable July 30 to stock of July 1.

Atlantic Reading, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

New River Company, \$1.50 on preferred, payable August 1 on stock of July 30.

Eastern Manufacturing has passed dividend on common due July 1.

Automatic Time Stamp, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable to stock of July 1.

Merchants National Bank of Boston, Mass., quarterly of 3 1/4%, payable July 15 to holders of July 1.

United Consumers, Inc., semi-annual of 4% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 1.

Ventura Consolidated Oil Fields, quarterly of 50 cents per share, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Commonwealth Edison Company, quarterly of 2%, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Pure Oil, quarterly of 1 1/4% on the 6% and 2% on the 3% preferred stocks, in addition to regular quarterly of 1 1/4% on the 5 1/4% preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

Metropolitan Filling Stations, Inc., quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 25.

The dividend rate of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has been fixed at 25% on ordinary shares, 4% on preference shares and 4 1/2% on priority shares.

Continental Motors, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of July 7.

Public Service of Northern Illinois, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common and 1 1/4% on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Seaboard Air Line, August 1 interest on adjustment income bonds.

Miami Copper, quarterly of 50 cents, payable August 15 to stock of August 1.

Inter-Reserve Borrowing

Inter-reserve borrowing increased \$3,138,000 last week and now stands at \$47,875,000, compared with \$130,912,000 the corresponding week a year ago.

There are now three borrowing reserve banks; last year there were seven. A year ago Chicago was the largest borrower, with \$34,238,000 owed to reserve banks. Richmond is now the largest, owing \$24,974,000. New York has made the greatest improvement during the year. Its reserve ratio stands at 70.7 per cent compared with 39.8 per cent a year ago.

The following table shows borrowing banks and amounts borrowed within the system over the last two weeks and a year ago:

June 27, '21 June 21, '21 July 2, '20

Richmond \$24,974,000 \$24,775,000 \$24,550,000

Atlanta 4,778,000 4,778,000 4,778,000

Chicago 34,238,000 34,238,000 34,238,000

St. Louis 24,627,000 24,627,000 24,627,000

Minneapolis 14,476,000 12,837,000 16,932,000

Kan City 15,336,000 15,336,000 15,336,000

Dallas 4,425,000 4,425,000 4,425,000

Total 47,875,000 47,875,000 130,912,000

Each of the three borrowing banks increased its obligations during the week. Largest increase was by Dallas. Notwithstanding the fact that Dallas is the weakest member, its weakness is not due to heavy loans, but rather to cash reserves. Total bills held by this bank are only \$63,724,000, smallest amount held by any reserve bank.

The following table shows banks that have extended accommodations within the system and amount lent over the last two weeks and a year ago:

June 27, '21 June 21, '21 July 2, '20

Boston \$8,425,000 \$8,425,000 \$8,425,000

New York 30,460,000 30,460,000 30,460,000

Cleveland 41,897,000 41,897,000 41,897,000

Total 47,875,000 47,875,000 130,912,000

Although there has been some increase in volume of inter-reserve borrowing there has been a steady increase in strength of the system as a whole. Improvement is proceeding more rapidly now than it did in the early part of the year.

Better Turn Predicted

A turn for the better before the end of the present year is the growing conviction of many business men and economists who make a special study of the underlying conditions.

The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows a distinct advance, as compared with last week. Purchases are more active than a week ago, but not quite up to the standard of 1920 and 1919. Indebtedness is less than a week ago, but heavier than in the corresponding week of 1920 and 1919. Payments are better than last week, but not so good as a year and two years ago.

The high prices that have curtailed buying in some lines has benefited the Butterick Company, which makes dress patterns, for the economy wave has resulted in more women making their own clothes. Dry goods stores report an increase in the sale of goods for this purpose. An idea of the extent of the determination of some thrifty women to take direct action in driving down prices for dresses may be found in the report of the president of the Butterick Company who says:

"Throughout the six months the company has shown increased earnings. When auditors' report is completed after adjustments of interest and taxes, it is believed the figures will show \$600,000 earned for the period, against \$59,400 a year ago."

"Accounts and bills payable and other obligations have been greatly reduced, and with continuation of present volume of sales and earnings, toward which all signs point, the company should be in a position by the close of the year to determine its dividend policy." No dividend has been paid since 1914.

The car-loading barometer reflects at least a temporary slump. A reduction of 4600 cars, compared with the previous week in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight during the week ended June 25 was shown by reports received today from the railroads by the car service division of the American Railway Association.

The total for the week was 775,061 cars, a decrease of 126,442, compared with the same week in 1920, and 70,623 below the total for the corresponding week in 1919.

Comparisons with previous week show reductions in loading of all commodities with the exception of ore, which slightly increased.

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS IN BUSINESS WORLD

Further Cut in Steel Prices, Tariff Discussion, Improved Financial Condition and Better Buying Among the Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Publication of the Fordney tariff schedule, now before the United States Congress, and the further reduction in the steel quotations are two outstanding developments of the past week significant to the business world. Naturally the tariff bill has stirred up no end of discussion and brought forth various differences of opinion, all of which, while necessary, have distracted attention from business. While the general economic situation is conceded to be slowly improving it waits for the adjustment of such fundamentals as the tariff before striking its normal stride again.

It is too early to expect any conclusive results from the reduction in the steel prices, but since modern business is so closely interwoven it is considered certain that every line must adjust itself to the demands of the times, which are a lower level, and there are justifiable economic reasons to the contrary. Lowest possible prices have always proved the most satisfactory where supply and demand are allowed to operate freely, for it means larger sales with greater total profits.

While wage controversies continue to be adjusted and prices to yield, the financial conditions show steady improvement. Loans have been decreased, gold stock has been increased, and bills held curtailed. Interest rates have become more moderate, and there is no lack of accommodation for ordinary business upon reasonable terms.

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COMPETITION GREAT NEED IN INDUSTRY

This Stimulating Producer of Efficiency Is Held to Be as Necessary For the Worker as It Is For Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir William Seager, the well-known shipowner and member of Parliament for Cardiff, has been championing the cause of competition in its relation to industry.

"Efficiency," he says, "determines the progress of mankind. The general tendency by trade unions in the industrial world is to try and eliminate competition from industry altogether. The present unparalleled industrial crisis is partly the result. It threatens to undermine the whole social and economic welfare of society."

One of the most striking blunders of trade union policy, he considers, is the attempt to form a kind of protective ring round the worker so that he may escape the world's competition. The effect of this nearsighted policy, he states, is only too apparent, for the whole world is suffering from a shortage of production in every branch of industry. Yet the workman works under more ideal conditions, gets far better pay, and works less hours and is not a bit better off, in fact he is full of seething unrest.

Restricting Energy

"So far there has been no check upon the demands for higher wages," Sir William says. "Competition has been placed upon one side, and material interests have been advanced in perfect safety. It is common experience today that this policy is having a disastrous effect upon industry in general, and a degrading influence upon the worker, inasmuch as it is turning him by compulsion into a slacker and restricting his normal energy."

"All advance reformers have been agitating for years the desirability of giving the worker more opportunity for self-expression and individual development. Under the present system, by encouraging its members to 'go slow,' all individual initiative is being killed out of the men. No true development can come without energy and exertion. Consequently, a system which forbids the fullest use of the workers' energy and enterprise is reaping its sure reward—industrial chaos and tremendous unemployment."

Effect of Competition

"Efficiency," continues Sir William Seager, "operates in all phases of human life. To eliminate competition from industry is to deliberately encourage industrial stagnation. Apply to industry the whole-hearted, healthy competition which we show in our national sports. If we are to successfully defeat the growing complexity of our many social problems. A man or woman who thinks it is possible to progress in this age of our evolution without competition is obsessed by the hazy dream of a utopian illusion."

"To repeatedly agitate for high wages out of all proportion to the work done," concludes Sir William Seager, "is slowly bringing its own reward. The law of competition is natural and operates throughout all life. We have to work hard to live, and to induce men to work slowly with the idea that they are making things better is a blind policy which is causing widespread unemployment and universal distress. Veiled threats of anarchy and social upheaval are no compensation, neither are they a cure for the crisis of our times."

"Competition in industry is eminently healthy. When the workers of the world can put as much energy into their everyday work as they put into games and sport we shall be upon the safe path of social progress. To deliberately encourage men and women to idleness is a national disaster. Failure comes from incompetency not competition."

U. S. STEEL STOCKHOLDERS

NEW YORK, New York—Another record has been made in the number of holders of common stock of the United States Steel Corporation; the dividend on common stock being paid will go to 105,310 individuals, as compared with 104,376, the previous high record established three months ago, or an increase for the period of 934.

The 105,310 holders of common stock now reported by the corporation show that the average holdings for individuals amounts to approximately 48 1/2 shares each, compared with about 48 1/2 shares three months ago. At the end of last year there were 95,776 holders of the common stock, an average of about 53 shares for each person.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

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France (Swiss) 1680 1684 1690

Lire 4482 4482 4482

Quilidars 2328 2328 2328

German mark 1032 1032 1032

Canadian dollar 38 38 38

Argentine pesos 2912 2912 2912

Dracmas (Greek) 2676 2676 2676

Pestanas 1280 1280 1280

Swedish kroner 2182 2170 2180

Norwegian kroner 1413 1410 1410

Danish kroner 1673 1668 1680

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sales of the Sears Roebuck Company in June amounted to \$11,093,854, compared with \$15,767,675 in June, 1920, a decrease of \$4,673,821, or 29.64 per cent. For the six months ending June 30 sales aggregated \$65,415,291, compared with \$140,467,928 in the same period a year ago. This was a decrease of \$75,052,637, or 53.44 per cent.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday, July 11, 1921, October 12.65, December 13.13, January 13.22, March 13.53, Spot quiet, middling 12.20.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Negotiations are said to be far advanced for a loan by the British to the Portuguese Government, to be guaranteed by war indemnity bonds Portugal will receive from Germany. The amount of the loan has not been ascertained, but is supposed to be about \$20,000,000. Portugal's share of German reparations is 1/4 of 1 per cent, so that she will eventually receive \$50,000,000 gold marks, or nearly \$50,000,000.

The new maximum selling prices of kerosene and benzine in New South Wales have been announced by the Profit-sharing Prevention Court. Within the Sydney city area the wholesale price of kerosene from oil companies to distributors has been fixed at 20s. per case of 8 1/3 gallons, and from distributors to retailers at 21s. 6d. per case. The retail price is 11s. 9d. per tin of 4 1/4 gallons, or 9 1/2d. per quart, excluding containers. For benzine the wholesale rate is 30s. per case of 8 gallons, and the retail 32s. 6d. per case.

Officials of the American Gas Association oppose that portion of the proposed United States tariff bill which places a duty of 35 cents a barrel on crude petroleum and 25 cents a barrel on fuel oil. They state that such a duty would add to the price of gas service to the consumer. The gas industry consumes annually about 24,000,000 barrels of gas oil, and such a tariff as that proposed would increase the price of this essential material, and in turn, would add to the living costs of 30,000,000 people who depend upon gas manufactured in processes using oil.

At a meeting of exporters, bankers and manufacturers interested in unclaimed merchandise and frozen credits in South America, the final estimate of the value of unclaimed merchandise in South American ports dwindled to approximately \$75,000,000, original invoice value. Of this amount \$30,000,000 is in Buenos Aires; \$15,000,000 in various Brazilian ports; \$15,000,000 in Montevideo, and \$15,000,000 on the west coast.

The Italian Government has decided to make the decree for the free importation of cereals effective July 1, so far as maize and rye are concerned. Apparently the decree for other cereals will take effect August 1. This restriction has been in force since August 1, 1921.

The Dodge Brothers Company has laid down a capacity production schedule for the remainder of the year. This means the plants will turn out approximately 600 cars daily. Since the price reduction on June 3 Dodge has been literally swamped with orders.

The first wheat forecast of the Government of India for the 1920-21 crop, based upon reports of the areas sown up to the beginning of January in the provinces and states which comprise 98.6 per cent of the total wheat area of India, estimates the total planting to wheat at that time as 22,973,000 acres, a decrease of 16 per cent compared with last year.

CANADA INCREASES FRENCH COMMERCE

Trade Agreement Is Expected to Still Further Improve Bartering Between These Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Some interesting facts illustrating the growth of Canada's trade with France were given by Senator Lorne C. Webster, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, in a recent address.

Senator Webster referred to the recent commercial arrangements entered into, and said he had no doubt but that great opportunities existed for the carrying on of a much greater volume of commerce than ever before between the two countries. France was already Canada's third best customer, but a more complete appreciation of mutual requirements and resources would lead to a materially larger interchange of products with corresponding advantage to both. He referred to the figures of trade between the two countries since 1914, as follows: 1914, \$17,908,979; 1915, \$18,948,866; 1916, \$39,652,568; 1917, \$70,519,046; 1918, \$206,800,361; 1919, \$99,736,042; 1920, \$71,739,558.

The Senator added that up to and including 1914, the balance of trade had been in favor of France, but the 1915-16 trade balance had been in favor of Canada, and this was still on the side of Canada, although imports for 1920 rose to \$10,630,885, about two-thirds of the pre-war figure, and exports showed a decline from a maximum of \$201,526,297 in 1918 to \$61,108,693. Of late trade had been carried on without the advantage of reciprocal advantages, such as were now afforded.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

July 6, 1921 June 29, 1921

Gold 5,620,505 5,520,318

Silver 27,582 27,425

Circulation 27,257,080 27,425,086

BENEFITS OF WET
LAND RECLAMATION

Wellesley College Professor
Points Out That Drainage
Costs Less Than Irrigation and
Goes on Much More Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Massachusetts.—Reclamation of the wet lands of the United States as a means of increasing the food supply of the nation, the possibilities of which were outlined by Prof. Elizabeth B. Fisher, of the department of geology and geography of Wellesley College, in a lecture the subject of which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, will often involve a high degree of cooperation, according to Professor Fisher.

"Though some of the wet lands of the country are under state or federal control, the major portion is held in private ownership," says Professor Fisher. "The cost of drainage is in general surprisingly low, and drainage goes on much more quickly than irrigation. In recent years about 30,000,000 acres have been ditched and tile drained by farmers individually and in groups. In some cases it has been necessary to do little more than straighten and dredge natural water channels and possibly to build a few ditches. Under such conditions the cost has been low—in South Carolina as low as \$4.84 per acre. On most of the projects, however, the per acre cost of reclamation has been from \$5 to \$20 or more. This wide variation is due to variations in ditching machinery, in the location and types of ditches, in the cost of labor, etc. Of course, many of the large projects, along the Mississippi River, for example, involve the construction of dikes and levees at greater cost.

"The benefits from such reclamation of large areas of wet lands are obviously great. Not only are wet lands usually accessible and reclaimable at moderate cost, but they are also usually of extraordinary fertility. The soil of these lands is rich in humus, phosphate, lime, sodium, and other materials necessary for plant life. In the east and south such lands will produce for early city markets fruit and vegetables so abundantly and of such superior quality as to yield a generous profit as soon as marketing conditions are made favorable.

"Cabbages, for example, many of them tipping the scales at three pounds, one farmer raised in abundance at Moore Haven, Florida, on the shore of Lake Okechobee. His land lay in the area newly reclaimed by the drainage project which has reduced the level of the lake four feet, controlling the yearly overflow and recovering \$6,000 acres of rich mud land for the State. This is land so rich that weeds are now growing 10 feet high, and radishes as big as beets. If radishes and cabbages and weeds, why not sugar-cane? The industry in the Everglades of Florida seems waiting the pioneer.

"Obviously these wet lands are one of our major resources for the increase of our food-supply. Not merely do they represent an extension to our acreage of tillable land, but also, on account of relatively high land values and the high productivity, the reclaimed lands promise to bring about intensive farming on small farm units at an increased amount of production per acre. This is an important factor in improving the food situation in the United States.

"It still later in time we need still more land to house and feed a growing people the United States may follow the example of Holland, and begin the reclamation of shallow sea-areas, especially along our eastern shore where the value and the need of the new land will justify the undertaking. Even recently the needs of industries have led to the reclamation of the swamps along the Neponset River. On this reclaimed land factories have been erected for industries of importance, and valuable sea-frontage has been secured for the Fore River ship building plants. Such small beginnings are harbingers of the benefits to agriculture and to industry and to the welfare of the nation which are at present concealed beneath the waters of unpromising swamps."

SUB-LEASE DECISION ON NEW YORK LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Persons renting apartments or houses for the purpose of sub-letting floors or rooms are not entitled to the protection of the rent laws, according to a decision of the New York Appellate Division, sustaining a municipal court judgment of dispossession against Mrs. Edna Grey, on premises held by her and sub-let to lodgers. Justice Alfred R. Page said:

"The provisions of the statute prohibiting dispossession when the house is occupied for dwelling purposes means where it is occupied by the tenant for such purposes. Where the premises are leased to a tenant, not for the purpose of a residence, but for the purpose of a business, sub-letting to others, the statute does not apply."

TWO MONTHS' STRIKE ENDED BY PRESSMEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Many pressmen, who have been on strike here for months, have returned to work as a result of the calling off of the strike by the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4, according to information given out by the Philadelphia Typothetae.

The strike declared by the International Pressmen's Union, from which Union No. 4 seceded, is still in force.

ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
1000 ST. N. Y. C. Business women would share and outside apartment with business woman or couple. Telephone Wadsworth 6110 or address 6-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
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At Special Prices

A good chance to stock up the cottage with many of the latest books.
Book Delivery
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THE STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SERVICE, QUALITY GOODS AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT

GOOD BROOD MODERATELY PRICED.
40 MAIN ST.—NEXT TO GAS OFFICE
CHAPIN MILLINERY SHOP
15 PRATT STREET

HANAN SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
110 MAIN STREET

WEST HILL GROCERY
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705 Farmington Avenue

The Flint Bruce Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE
Goods as Represented
100 ARTIST ST. 130 TRUMBULL ST.

Coombs—Florist
Two Shops: 741 Main—304 Avon

JULIUS J. SEIDE Insurance
30 Pearl St. Tel. Charter 1121

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Reasonably Priced

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Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, and Lingerie
Special Attention Given to Correct Fitting
G. I. WHITEHEAD & SON
"The Auto Shop"
SERVICE CAR AT ALL HOURS
207 New Britain Ave. Tel. Charter 4455-12

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY INSURANCE
670 MAIN STREET

The Typothetae maintains that 85 per cent of the union pressmen here are members of Union No. 4. The International Union, which claims a large membership, has announced it will continue the strike for the 44-hour week. Local Union No. 4 voted to end the strike without receiving any concessions, it was said.

PROHIBITION CUTS DOWN ARRESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Even with what is termed a feeble enforcement of prohibition, vagrancy has dropped 50 per cent, drunkenness 500 per cent and the total number of arrests more than 30 per cent in California. The state penitentiary population on June 30, 1921, was 3600, and on December 31, 1920, 2853; this in spite of the rapid growth of the state population.

Nearly one-fourth of the counties in the State, and more than 25 municipalities have adopted local ordinances for the enforcement of the Volstead act, and the courts have pronounced them valid.

CONNECTICUT

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Stretched Canvas Ceilings
Painting & Paperhanging
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Seventy Years of Service
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TELEPHONE DELIVERY ANYWHERE

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Spring Styles Now Ready
IN
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Cloaks, Suits, Millinery and Boys' Clothing
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5 & 7 Forest Avenue 615 Congress St.
PORTLAND, MAINE
Boys' and Girls' Moccasins for the camp. Ask for booklet.
CROPLEY & ANDERSON
VICTROLAS, VICTOR RECORDS
AT THE
Henry F. Miller Piano Co.
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177 Congress and Exchange; experienced dressmaker in attendance.

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Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
Novelty designs & excellent replicas of high grade paper at low cost. See them.
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Special Attention Given Family Orders

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"The cheapest that is good to the best that is made." Moderate Prices.
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It dissolves hair, lint, grease and sediment
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Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for
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EDUCATIONAL

PERUVIAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BRECKLEY, California.—Peru maintains over 4,000 primary schools, in which some 4,000 teachers holding national diplomas instruct about 170,000 pupils. There are also over 3,000 secondary schools in the various departments, and over 2,000 students in the various state-maintained universities. There are numerous technical schools, especially in Lima. The University of San Marcos, ordered founded in 1551, is at Lima, and there are lesser universities at Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco.

Primary education is free and nominally obligatory, but secondary education, also maintained by the state, is supported by a nominal tuition fee of the equivalent of \$15.00 per annum. Of course, secondary instruction is not obligatory. The legal school age is from 6 to 14 years for boys, and from 6 to 12 for girls.

It cannot be said, however, that primary education has become widely diffused throughout the country. Some explanation for the lack is found in the continual financial crisis through which the country has passed, some in the faulty organization of the Department of Education, and probably more in the attitude of the people toward the lower schools. Two years ago the eminent Peruvian publicist, Pedro Dávalos y Lissón, in his notable book entitled "The First Century," attempted to set forth the various causes which have delayed the progress of Peru during her century of independence.

The retardation of the development of the schools from financial causes is closely allied with politics, he says. When the national exchequer is low, school inspectors and teachers are the first to suffer from nonpayment of salaries, for the police and the army must always be promptly paid if peace is to be maintained. Teaching positions are often bestowed by favor; when the inspector of Arequipa tried to move his graduates into the country positions he found it almost impossible. Peruvian young men do not care to train for teaching, because of low salaries, and because education is state controlled, and disfavor with the authorities may lead to professional ruin. Moreover, the higher positions, the inspectorships, have often been bestowed upon young lawyers instead of upon normal school graduates, hence aspiration is checked in the teaching profession. It has been necessary in times of financial depression, as in 1915, to withdraw salaries and appoint honorary teachers, with results that can be readily imagined.

Outside of Lima and the provincial capitals, it may be said that primary instruction hardly extends beyond lessons in reading and writing. The primary school is a center-developing the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties, or even of promoting the practical teaching of essential trades as an equipment for bread-winning, has had no development in Peru.

Then there has been the evil of over-centralization. Professor Ross in "South of Panama" said: "Although internal communications are perhaps as difficult in Peru as anywhere, the inspector, or perhaps the prefect, of the remotest sky province may not save at his own expense, install a bench or have a leaky school roof repaired without first reporting the need to the Minister of Education at Lima, and obtaining authorization for the outlay."

Centralization of control of primary instruction has proved bad. Inspectors have rarely possessed the essential pedagogical knowledge. Many of them are appointed as mere agents of congressmen; there is an instance of a ranch foreman who was made inspector by his employer, a deputy in Congress, simply that the latter might obtain the salary attached to the inspectorship. Favoritism, exercised by all public officials, even the highest, has brought pressure to bear upon the Minister of Education to effect appointments, changes, and dismissals, to the extent that the stability of the educational system has been seriously impaired.

Peruvian thinkers have frequently urged decentralization. A recent suggestion was that of putting the "comarca" schools under the direction of the rectors of the regional universities. Such a decentralization would facilitate school building, which is still woefully retarded. Outside of Lima there are practically no adequate school edifices. They have long maintained the practice of renting buildings, and these are antiquated, windowless, and with broken pavements. Those which are not too old are small, damp, ill-ventilated. Very few schools are provided with clean drinking water, and many of them lack the most rudimentary toilet room accommodations.

The schools in the mountains are the epitome of impoverishment. In many of them the pupils sit upon the floor, or there are only four or five benches and a chair for the teacher. In the provincial capitals better conditions prevail. Here the teacher and his family occupy the best rooms in the rented houses, and the narrow, dark, uncomfortable rooms are utilized for school work.

In the secondary schools supported by the state the same conditions prevail as have been described as affecting the primary schools. They lack supplies and equipment, the teachers are poorly and irregularly paid, and the buildings are antiquated and inadequate. Naturally, the conditions and methods of education are also antiquated.

The higher education in the technical and professional schools is under the direction of the department of development, but, usually, university education, either in the phases of instruction or administration, has not

come under the control of political influences. University economic conditions are not, however, as satisfactory as they might be. The resources of the University of San Marcos are mainly derived from the income from a number of old agricultural properties which are pretty much run down. The income allows nothing for expansion. Subsidies from the government have not been large, and they have been hard to collect on account of diversions caused by the frequent extensions of the state. Hence there are infrequent additions to the faculty, and only small improvements in the library and laboratories are possible. Compared with North American universities this venerable institution still leads an unfruitful existence. There is little encouragement for its students, very scant intellectual competition, and almost no travel by the faculties for the purposes of higher attainment.

The real problem of the universities lies within their regular courses of instruction rather than in attempted extension work. The philosophy of the educational system needs revamping. The problem was aptly set forth in 1916 by the rector of the University of San Marcos, Dr. Javier Prado, who proposed two fundamental reforms: independence of the political administration, and the direction of teaching methods toward the development of moral capacity.

As a result of the modern trend in Peru, the national congress put into force in 1920 a new school law providing for a systematic reorganization of the school system from bottom to top. The new plan contemplates the cooperation of a number of experienced specialists from abroad. This is not an entirely new experiment, for secondary education was once before placed in the hands of imported German professors, and foreigners have been frequently used in the country. In the present experiment, the primary school administration has been decentralized to the extent of providing three regional administrators, who are to be foreigners. Each of them is in charge of both primary and secondary education within his region, which is a territorial administrative entity created by the new Peruvian Constitution. There are also, with duties national in scope, directors of school buildings, of libraries and school museums, and of examinations and courses of studies. Another interesting development under the new law is the inauguration of a university student center. This is to be an institution with an American director, and is undertaken "with a view to developing among the students in institutions of higher instruction some of the university life and spirit found in similar institutions in the United States." The organization and administration of athletics and other of the varied forms of college life are being undertaken by the director of this institution.

There are also to be established in Lima, as integral parts of the University of Technical Schools, three new superior schools. They are a normal school, a school of industrial arts, and a school of commerce. Each of these will direct its efforts toward supplying the immediate needs of the country in its particular field. Some half dozen foreign professors are employed in these schools, it being the intention of the government to build up its own teaching force through the efforts of a minimum number of foreign experts.

It is still too early to foresee the effects which the new effort will have upon Peruvian education and upon the development of citizenship. The men who have gone from this country to engage in the work have been wisely chosen for their ability, experience, and administrative capacity. They have undertaken a momentous task, the outcome of which will be widely watched with intense interest.

USE OF MODELS IN GEOGRAPHY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The subject of geography has recently been the theme of addresses at two gatherings of English geographers. At a meeting of the Geographical Association (Westminster branch) the use of models in teaching geography was demonstrated by E. J. Orford, with illustrations from his own school. His school globe, he said, was made for use. He had painted on it, chalked on it, clayed it, cleaned it, even lost continents from it and restored them again. It was possible by having the axis of the globe at the same angle as the axis of the earth, to show direct and oblique insolation, the equator feeling hot after 10 minutes' exposure to the sun, and the poles cold.

Cardboard devices, easily made in the handwork period, to show the connection between directness and intensity, obliqueness and lesser intensity, of solar light and heat were also explained. The making of a sundial and its many uses, the children's model by which to see for themselves that the earth moves one degree in four minutes, and even the possibility of a sundial which will show correct clock time, were also demonstrated. A sinusoidal projection done by a boy of 13 in his spare moments, from the school globe, was on view; and a skeleton half-globe of cardboard, the shadow from which could be used to give the ordinary meridian and polar zenithal projections.

The other address on the subject was a plea for the recognition of geography as worthy of an important place in the curriculum. This was urged by Sir Halford Mackinder, M. P., at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. As chairman of the Geographical Association he expressed the view that geography

should be a pivotal subject in schemes of secondary education. During the last generation great progress has been made in the development of the subject in universities and schools, but, in 1917, the Board of Education encouraged the establishment of advanced courses for which geography was practically the only important subject which was not recognized as a main subject, and this in spite of the fact that geography was the great central subject which linked all other studies into a concrete philosophy.

Geographers were not asking for a "soft option" in the curricula of secondary education, he said. By all means let there be the most stringent requirements in regard to the qualifications of the teachers and in the execution of mental effort from the pupils. All that the geography teacher demanded at the present was that when these conditions are satisfied the pupils and the schools which select geography as a chief subject of education shall be under no penalty, either financially or in examinations.

EDUCATIONAL VALUES IN REPATRIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—When Australia put many thousands of her returned soldiers through vocational training courses and then fitted them into new careers in industry, she built more wisely than even her far-sighted leaders understood. The experiment has given valuable new data in branches of education in which little has hitherto been attempted.

One of the first to recognize the lessons of the repatriation effort has been Mr. James Nangle, superintendent of technical education in New South Wales and for two years director of vocational training for the Commonwealth. As a proof of the value of the vocational training scheme and its study of industries, Mr. Nangle points to 20,000 Australian soldiers who are each earning \$2 a week more than they would have obtained if they had remained untrained; their earning capacity has thus been increased by \$2,000,000 a year.

Addressing the Royal Society of New South Wales, of which he was the retiring president, Mr. Nangle pointed out that the methods that had been employed to determine the absorptive capacities of the different trades, and to select the right type of young soldier to enter them, having regard to aptitude and inclination, required a much more intelligently thought out manner of recruiting the ranks of the workers of the country than was in vogue. The point, however, was to apply the experience gained to ordinary industrial training and selection.

Fortunately Mr. Nangle has not confined himself to a generalization. He believes that the knowledge obtained as a result of the vocational remodeling of tens of thousands of soldiers points to the following conclusions:

- (1) That it is necessary to have advice and assistance from experienced practitioners or workers in a calling when designing and carrying out training for that calling.
- (2) That it is possible, provided suitable statistics and expert professional or trade advice are available, to make allotments of "trainees" for any calling so as to provide, with reasonable certainty, that the needs of that calling will be met, even at a time sufficiently far ahead to allow of the necessary training being given.
- (3) That it is possible sympathetically to direct boys and girls from the schools into occupations for which they would be suitable.
- (4) That those of earlier adult age gain knowledge and skill very quickly, thus making it appear likely that, if entered upon at a later age than at present, the period of apprenticeship might be reduced. Thus boys might be able to remain at school with a view to arriving at a higher standard of general education, without in any way lessening their chance of arriving at a proper standard of competency at 21 years of age, by making the apprenticeship time from the beginning of 18 years until the completion of 21 years of age.
- (5) That an apprenticeship system is still the best, provided that proper allotments of numbers to any one calling can be made; that systematic investigation as to suitability for training all those allotted should be carried out, and that increases of wages on actual efficiency and progress should be made on periodical assessments rather than on fixed increments as at present.
- (6) That preliminary training in a trade school, designed more on the lines of a school workshop, should be part of a trade apprenticeship training, and should precede the part spent with an employer.

Departments of education and state universities of 14 states are cooperating actively with the home-education division of the United States Bureau of Education in conducting home-reading courses. Upon the completion of any one of the 16 courses offered by the division, the reader receives a certificate signed by the United States Commissioner of Education and a representative of the extension department of the State University. The courses are given by the state authorities in Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

In compliance with a request of numerous employees of the Mexican railways in the city of Mexico, the railway management has arranged a course of free instruction to railway employees who wish to study the English language after working hours.

THE UNIVERSITIES BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Cooperation within the Empire, and even internationally, is of great obvious benefit to all concerned, and the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, in collating the aims and objects of the various universities in the different dominions, is doing a work of great educational importance.

At the congress which met in London, when all the 53 universities of the Empire were represented, the delegates at their final meeting adopted resolutions providing for the establishment of a central universities bureau. The aims of the proposed bureau were chiefly described by Sir George Parkin as the utilization of the "experience and experiment in educational organization" made in different parts of the Empire, and the placing of lessons learned and a knowledge of the progress made at the service of all.

It was further laid down that the first duty of the central bureau would be to collect university information from every part of the Empire, and to put it in a suitable form for easy distribution. The temporary exchange of professors and other teachers was to be arranged; the migration of students from one university to another facilitated. Various matters of common interest were to be considered by the bureau; for instance, the adoption, so far as practicable, of a uniform matriculation standard and of other arrangements likely "to facilitate the easy movement of students from university to university, which takes place in Germany, the work done and being fully tested in one, being freely accepted in all others."

Appropriately enough, the bureau was housed in the Imperial Institute in London, from 1912 to 1919. A house has now been acquired, however, in Russell Square, in the heart of London, and the bureau is thus able, with greater effectiveness than was possible previously, to meet its social and academic obligations. Here university men and women, whether teachers or students, obtain information with regard to the universities of the United Kingdom, and, when possible, scholars whose subjects of study run parallel with their own will be invited to meet university visitors from other lands.

In connection with the occupation of this house by the bureau it is interesting to note that the interuniversity movement is assuming an international aspect, for already various foreign countries have established university agencies in London. The American University Union, and the Bureau des Universités of the Ecole Française, are installed in rooms in the Russell Square House. The arrangement greatly facilitates consultation and useful cooperation. It is felt, therefore, that the offices of the Universities Bureau will, in future, be the general academic clearing house, and the headquarters of the diplomatic and consular service of the British universities.

This plan for the cooperation of the universities of the Empire has received practical recognition by the imperial government. In 1919 the Administration being cognizant of the need for increasing the scope of the movement, offered to contribute a sum of £5000 to enable the bureau committee to take and furnish premises suitable for its work. There were two conditions attached to the offer of this gift. The first was that the committee must be transformed into a corporate body capable of holding property and of receiving and administering the gift, and in the second place it was stipulated that the universities should undertake to provide the committee with an income adequate to its maintenance on a larger scale. These conditions were fulfilled.

It is foreseen that the relations between the universities and the state must necessarily become closer, and that the maintenance of their national work must increasingly depend upon grants from public funds. It is equally true that the efficiency of the universities of the Empire would be promoted by a closer alliance amongst themselves, and by a fuller intercommunication and cooperation with other universities in matters of general academic interest.

It has been the duty of the bureau to make the arrangements for the visits of three university delegations to the United States, to France, and to Belgium, respectively, under the auspices of the imperial government. The union of all civilized nations in one commonwealth will perhaps be more deeply influenced and more effectively forwarded by this educational intercourse than by any other means. The growing commerce of knowledge and ideas, stimulated by such missions as these, and by the closer relationships thus engendered, will have far-reaching results of a most beneficial nature.

One of the most important functions which the bureau can fulfill is to supply information in connection with opportunities for advanced study and research. All the universities of the United Kingdom have now adopted the Ph. D. degree as an appropriate recognition of regular post-graduate work. Conferences recently convened have done much to promote uniformity of regulations and practice amongst the home universities, and clearly to define the credentials which they regard as requisite for admission to post-graduate courses.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BUFFALO, New York.—New teachers in Buffalo during their first year of service are given the benefit of one of the "training centers" provided by the city board of education. New

appointees are assigned to teach the classes in these schools under the close supervision of the principals and corps of experienced teachers selected because of their exceptional ability. Buffalo maintains six of these training centers. The newly-appointed teachers also have an opportunity to study at a university and work for a degree. The two years of normal work are now accepted at par toward a B. S. degree in both the University of Buffalo and Canisius College. Also 12 university hours of credit may be secured for successful teaching done in the first three years of work in the Buffalo schools. The school board believes that inasmuch as the first year of teaching is a critical one, the appointee should be given every possible encouragement, inspiration and guidance, and that some such plan as this method be in effect.

UNITY IN TEACHERS' REORGANIZATION

Annual Report of National Education Association.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—"Teachers have in all ages been called upon to preserve the great ideals of humanity, but no time have the teachers of America responded in better spirit to meet a critical situation," said J. W. Crabtree in the course of his annual report as secretary to the National Education Association which is now in annual meeting in Des Moines.

"At no previous time in the history of our country have teachers been so well organized for effective work," he continued. "Never before have the organized educators of America exerted such an influence as they do today in the halls of Congress. A prominent Congressman recently declared that the educators of the country are now commanding the respect of the politicians and the admiration of statesmen. The potential possibilities of such an organization can hardly be estimated. By working together unitedly, and by cooperation with other great national organizations interested in the promotion, through education, of the highest welfare of our country, it is possible to exert an ever-increasing influence in shaping the policies of the nation."

"The association is 50 per cent larger than at this time last year. It will continue to grow, and demands for new lines of service will be made. We now have a united profession. Nothing but a unity of interest and purpose could have increased the membership in the association from 8000 to 75,000 in less than four years, and nothing but a united profession could have performed the miracle of reorganizing the association and putting it upon a representative basis, welding the state and local associations of the entire country into one great federation of working units in the short period of one year."

"We believe that by securing the cooperation of state and local affiliated associations, whose combined membership now exceed 400,000 teachers, and by encouraging them to do field work and make investigations, the central office will accomplish more for the profession and the cause of education than by attempting to do all this work itself."

"The primary function of the National Education Association and its chief responsibility is to point the way and lead to a real teaching profession. When this task is accomplished the association may become an agency for the interchange of ideas and plans on this higher level. "Our problem has never been that of securing the cooperation of state and local associations, departments of education in colleges and normal schools, and of research agencies of the country. Our association has always had the cordial and active support of all of these. The problem has been that of getting important matters before these agencies for effective work and that of bringing together the results of the work for the benefit of all."

THE TEXTBOOK AND THOUGHT GETTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania.—The textbook involves mastery of the process of getting the thought from the printed page, and recent failures to make effective use of textbooks have doubtless come as often from inability in this process as from the deficiency in the textbooks, says W. D. Lewis, deputy superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania. The melting-pot function of the public school has added to the difficulty of this thought-getting problem, as has also the tremendous increase in the higher grades of elementary and of secondary education of the last few years, continues Mr. Lewis.

Schools have come to depend upon the textbook for organized body of knowledge and for method of its presentation. The textbook has been a most helpful leader in the development of new educational ideas.

Mr. Lewis says further: "I question whether one often writes a suitable book from the point of view of 'Go to, now; I will sit down with myself and write a book.' Such books may sometimes 'hit the mark,' but it is because they simply happen to do so. The successful book must be tried out in the daily experience of the classroom and meet the classroom test, so far as this is possible before it is put in print. I believe, moreover, that it is highly desirable that it meet this test with several teachers other than the author. The author of a textbook and, of course, the editor, must keep constantly in thought not only the gifted and the ordinary teacher, but the teacher who is neither gifted nor up to the ordinary."

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—It seems highly probable that before long no part of the country will be without facilities for university education. There is a scheme for a University of Wessex, which is being actively supported by educationists in the south of England. The proposal is to give the existing University College of Southampton a wider basis and higher rank. The college has had a university charter for the last 20 years, and it is now intended that it shall serve Hampshire and the neighboring southern

EDUCATION NOTES

Many methods of enlisting the support and cooperation of parents in the work of education have been tried in connection with England's elementary schools. The "parents' day" is a very common and successful expedient. On certain days parents are invited to visit the schools and see the work of the classes in progress, and an exhibition of the achievements of the pupils is on view. The city of York is now trying a modification of "parents' day," having for its object the provision of opportunities for the school staff to get into more personal touch with the parents. Each month groups of parents, of about 40 in number, are invited to the school to discuss with the staff the question of child development. Short and simple addresses are given on these occasions by the head teacher, and the parents are invited to discuss freely with the teachers the individuality of their own children. The cooperation of the official school visitors has also been secured.

Remarkable figures as to the growth in the number of university students in the United Kingdom have recently been published in a report of the University Grants Committee. In England, Wales, and Ireland, the numbers have nearly doubled since 1913-14, and in Scotland they have increased by about 25 per cent. The number of full-time students has increased from 2,234 in 1913-14 to 36,424 in 1919-20. If, to this number, be added those for Oxford, Cambridge and Trinity College, Dublin, the total would not be far short of 50,000. The increase has been largely due to ex-service students. When this special source of supply comes to an end, it is pointed out, there may be a considerable fall in numbers, but it is safe to assume that a substantial increase over previous figures will be maintained.

The University of Liverpool has benefited by the generosity of Mr. C. S. Jones, a leading Liverpool shipowner, who has presented to the Department of Education, at a cost of \$30,000, a completely equipped building in which post-university students and others will be prepared for the teaching profession. The gift takes the form of three roomy houses, which have been adapted to accommodate 150 students. The building contains valuable art treasures, including pictures from the Tate collection. There is also a special library containing 7000 volumes, dealing with an extensive range of general subjects, in addition to those necessary for the particular work of the college.

Thinking it more worthy to endow a public school than a chair in a university, the School Building and Endowment Association of Litchfield, Connecticut, has been organized and incorporated. One of the purposes of the association is: To create and maintain a fund the income from which shall be used as an endowment to maintain such buildings and equipment as shall have been provided by the association and for other purposes connected with said schools as the association shall direct. Such endowment fund shall be used either independently or in conjunction with public money of the town of Litchfield.

Four consolidated districts in Utah, of a purely rural type, all off the railroad, are this year experimenting with vitalized education under the so-called rotation plan, as now used in the State of Missouri and sponsored largely by Perry G. Holden. In two of the districts all the teachers were gathered into a local summer school conducted last year as a branch by the University of Utah. This school was devoted largely to instruction in vitalized education under two capable teachers from Nodaway County, Missouri. So far reports from the four districts are very encouraging.

More than 30,000 white children are in the rural schools of Mississippi who would not have been there if the compulsory-education law had not been adopted, according to reports from the city and county superintendents of the State received by the state department of education. Little difficulty has been experienced in the enforcement of the law, as people generally realize that the law was passed wholly and solely for the benefit of the children of the State.

The first motion picture film written, directed, and acted by university students was recently shown in Madison, Wisconsin. "Not Responsible" is the work of the Edwin Booth Dramatic Club of the University of Wisconsin and has been in the course of production throughout the year. After its first run in Madison, it will be shown throughout the United States.

The Jeanes Fund for the improvement of Negro rural schools in the course of a year has cooperated with public school superintendents in 213 counties in 14 states. A total of 221 supervising teachers, paid partly by the counties and partly through the Jeanes Fund, visited regularly 5739 country schools in these counties. Public school authorities paid \$44,508 toward the salaries and the Jeanes Fund \$50,534.

The Cuban Department of Public Instruction has an institution known as the School of the Home, where girls may for nine months take courses in the management of the home. Of the 30 students who have completed the course successfully, 18 were chosen to take further studies to fit them to be assistant instructors in the school.

Thirty San Francisco teachers were registered with the University of California this past year, studying the junior high school as an administrative unit in the school system.

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THE HOME FORUM

Man's Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Hark, O hark, what jubilation
Fills the stillness of the night,
Breaks the stillness of creation,
Pierces to the springs of light.
'Tis the song of man's dominion,
Man as fashioned in God's sight.
All the saints this song are singing
On their beds in union:
—Christ is come, to mortals bringing
Life and Love and Truth in one.
Man is not the devil's minion,
But of God the very son.
Shout, ye saints, with angels blending
Holy thoughts and thoughts of joy,
Manna that our God is sending
Fleethly longings to destroy.
Grace supernatural, true dominion,
Love He showers without alloy.

A Cottage Home at Windyridge

A woman was washing the flags at her cottage door, and she smiled upon me as I passed. It was my first human welcome to the moors. At the sound of my footsteps a whole regiment of hens flew from the hilly field which was their pasture, and perched in line upon the wall to give me greeting.
I saw no sign of church or inn; no shop save a blacksmith's, and that was closed. The cottage windows and the little white curtains behind them were spotlessly clean. Within, I caught a glimpse here and there of shining steel and polished brass which sparkled in the firelight; and the comfort and cosiness of it all appealed to me strongly.

I do not think there are more than a score houses in the village. . . .
"Surely," I said to myself, "it is good to be here; this people shall be my people."

I saw a long, low building, of one storey like most of its fellows, roofed with stone, and fronted by a large garden. It was separated by a field-length from its nearest neighbor, and the field was just the side of a hill, nothing more. Two doors gave access to the building, which was apparently unevenly divided into two cottages, for a couple of windows appertained to the one door and one only to the other. A board at the bottom of the garden and abutting upon the road conveyed the information that this "Desirable cottage" was "to let, furnished."

Then and there I gave hostages to fortune. If that cottage was to be had for a sum which came within the limits of my slender purse, it should be mine from that hour. For I saw at a glance that it faced the moors and the sunset; and I vowed that the windows should be always open, so

that the breath of the heather might have free entrance.

I pushed aside the little green gate and walked up the tiny path amid a profusion of flowers whose names are as yet unknown to me. I promise myself to know them all ere long; to know their habits and their humors; to learn their secrets and the history of their lives; but that is for the future. Something almost as sweet

Swiss Waterfalls

Traversing the Black Forest by the Höllenthal and the Himmelsreich, we enter Switzerland at Schaffhausen. The town itself deserves and will repay a visit from the lovers of medieval architecture. The walls, the gates, the halls of the old guilds or Zünfte, the projecting gables, carved

the Arienbach, comes down from the opposite side of the ravine and makes it spring so that their waters meet in mid career. The din and fury of the falling torrents, the savage sublimity of the surrounding scenery, the gusts of wind that sweep up the narrow gorge, driving before them clouds of spray, and the rainbow spanning the falls, combine to make the scene one of rare grandeur.—Samuel Manning.



The pyramids

From photograph © by Donald McLeish, London

Kingleake at the Pyramids

I went to see and explore the Pyramids.

Familiar to one from the days of early childhood are the forms of the Egyptian Pyramids, and now, as I approached them from the banks of the Nile, I had no print, no picture before me, and yet the old shapes were there; there was no change; they were just as I had always known them. I straightened myself in my stirrups, and strove to persuade myself that this was real Egypt, and that those angles which stood up between me and the west were of harder stuff, and more ancient than the paper pyramids of the green portfolio. Yet it was not till I came to the base of the Great Pyramid that reality began to weigh upon my mind. Strange to say, the bigness of the distinct blocks of stone was the first sign by which I attained to feel the immensity of the whole pile.—"Eothen," by A. W. Kinglake.

Irving at Work in Paris

[Irving to his friend Henry Brevoort]
Paris, March 10, 1821.

Dear Brevoort:
You urge me to return to New York; and say, many ask whether I mean to renounce my country. For this last question I have no reply to make, and yet I will make a reply. As far as my precarious and imperfect abilities enable me, I am endeavoring to serve my country. Whatever I have written has been written with the feelings and published as the writing of an American. Is that renouncing my country? How else am I to serve my country? By coming home and begging an office of it; which I should not have the kind of talent or the business habits requisite to fill? If I can do any good in this world it is with my pen. I feel that even with that little and do it as an American. I think my exertions ought to guarantee me from so unkind a question as that which you say is generally made.

As to coming home, I should at this moment be abandoning my literary plans, as they are. I should lose my labor in various literary materials which I have in hand, and to work up which I must be among the scenes where they were conceived. I should arrive at home at a time when my slender finances require an immediate exercise of my talents, but should be so agitated and discomposed in my feelings by the meetings with my friends, the revival of many distressing circumstances and trains of thought, and should be so hurried by the mere attentions of society, that months would elapse before I could take pen in hand, and then I would have to strike out some entirely new plan and begin ab initio. As to the idea you hold out of being provided for sooner or later in our fortunate city, I can only say that I see no way in which I could be provided for, not being a man of business, a man of science, or, in fact, anything but a mere belle-lettre

self an avenue to some degree of profit and reputation. I value it the more highly because it is entirely independent and self-created; and I must use my best endeavors to turn it to account. In remaining, therefore, abroad, I do it with the idea that I can best exert my talents, for the present, where I am; and that, I trust, will be admitted as a sufficient reply from a man who has but his talents to feed and clothe him.

I have not been able to call on L'Herbette; the fact is, I am harassed by company and engagements which it is impossible to avoid, and which take up more of my time than I like to spare, as well as dissipating my thoughts. I shall be obliged to quit Paris on that very account, though I intend to see L'Herbette before I leave this.

I have become very intimate with Anacron Moore, who is living here with his family. Scarce a day passes without our seeing each other, and he has made me acquainted with many of his friends here. He is a charming, joyous fellow; full of frank, generous, manly feeling. I am happy to say he expresses himself in the fullest and strongest manner on the subject of his writings in America, which he pronounces the great sin of his early life. He is busy upon the life of Sheridan and upon a poem. His acquaintance is one of the most gratifying things I have met with for some time, as he takes the warm interest of an old friend in me and my concerns.

Canning is likewise here with his family, and he has been very polite in his attentions to me. He has expressed a very flattering opinion of my writings, both here and in England, and his opinion is of great weight and value in the critical world. I had a very agreeable dinner at his house a few days since, at which I met Moore, Sir Sidney Smith, and several other interesting characters.—"Life and Letters of Washington Irving," Pierre M. Irving.

But Where Are You, Sweetwilliam?

I search the poet's honied lines,
And not in vain, for columbines;

See where the larkspur lifts among
The thousand blossoms finely sung,
Still blossoming in the fragrant
scrolls!

Charity, elegance, and rue
And love-in-a-mist are all in view.
With colored cousins; but where
are you,

—Norman Gale.

Style in Writing

In style, as in other things, it is well always to aim at the combination of as many excellences as possible—opposite excellences, it may be—those other beauties of prose. A busy age will hardly educate its writers in correctness. Let its writers make time to write English more as a learned language; and completing that correction of style which had only gone a certain way in the last century, raise the general level of language towards their own.—Paier.

Identification

During the world war, soldiers were provided with metal identification disks. In the struggle of human life it is well to establish our spiritual identity, in order that we may not become lost amid the confusion of conflict. What is man? Who are we? Is our origin questionable, or can it be stated with scientific precision? There is an abbreviation used in printing which can help us to answer this question definitely. Though it consists of but two letters, it opens up a wide metaphysical prospect. This abbreviation is "id." for "idem," meaning "the same." From this Latin root come the words identity, the state or condition of being "the same"; and identification, the process of making something or somebody the same as something or somebody else. To identify is to bring out the character, qualities, and attributes of something or somebody and to show that they are the same as those of something or somebody else. In the case of man, to what shall we liken him? Is he identical with the flower of the field which perisheth, or the breath of air which passes and leaves no trace?

Christian Science lifts the thought of humanity above physique, and recognizes man's true identity as the expression, manifestation or reflection of God. In reality man is not flesh, blood, and bones, and matter is not his origin. His identification cannot be made in terms of perishable ingredients. The source of his being is in God, Mind or Spirit. The world is much given to classification, but there is only one which the spiritually-minded can accept as final and that is man's identification as spiritual and not material. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 477 of Science and Health, "Identity is the reflection of Spirit, the reflection in multifarious forms of the living Principle, Love." Man is "the same" as Spirit in quality, that is, he is spiritual. To understand man as he really is one must first learn what God is. Christian Science teaches that God is Love, then man is "the same" as Love in quality. He is lovely, lovable, loving; he rebukes only in love, he expresses loving-kindness. The human being in seeking to establish his true identity learns unselfishness, self-sacrifice, self-renunciation, because he is identifying himself with his true self, the reflection of God, and rejecting the false self, the product of personal sense.

This necessary identification of man with God's perfect likeness requires moral courage. Scholastic theology, the law of public opinion, age-long theories based upon the supposed fall of man, all conspire to make us seem presumptuous when we identify the essential nature of man as expressing the nature of God. We are inclined to hesitate to question and speculate when claiming for man today what John claimed so many centuries ago for him when he stated, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

In the healing of the sick and sinning by spiritual means the proper identification of man is absolutely essential. Man's identity can never disappear into nothingness, for it is founded upon the Rock of Ages. Evil has no identity, because it has no eternity. There is nothing in man's true identity which can lead to impairment or extinction. He is "the same" as God, Spirit, in quality, and he is for that very reason, entire, complete, unbroken, and sound.

The real man is honest, genuine, and pure. His integrity cannot be assailed, for it is God-given, and God-sustained. He is a unit, a whole number, never fractured into fractions, nor mixed into mixtures of good and evil. Mrs. Eddy says: "Is not a man metaphysically and mathematically number one, a unit, and therefore whole number, governed and protected by his divine Principle, God? You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this. Then you will find that one is as important a factor as duodecillions in being and doing right, and thus demonstrating divine Principle." ("Pulpit and Press," p. 4).

Every one's identity is his individuality and is already created perfect, though common opinion denies this perfection and assumes that man is the product of physical sense. If this assumption were correct, man's identification would be in matter, not in Spirit, and he would share the fate of matter, that is, decay and death. The immortality of man depends upon his identification as the likeness of God, or Mind, and it is certain that Mind is not matter nor subject to matter's deterioration and final destruction. The great Bible personages caught glimpses of man's true identity and high integrity. Job cried, "Let me be weighed in an even balance, that God may know mine integrity." The Psalmist sang, "Let integrity and uprightness preserve me; for I wait on thee." But more significant still was Christ Jesus' question to his disciples, "Whom do men say that I the Son of man am?" Here was the Master seeking to identify himself correctly in the thought of his followers. It was evident that if they could be made to understand what he really was, they could learn what the real man was and, by inference, what they themselves were, as created in God's image and likeness. On page 136 of Science and Health we read the following interpretation of Jesus' ques-

tion: "He appealed," Mrs. Eddy says "to his students: 'Whom do men say that I, the Son of man, am?' That is: Who or what is it that is thus identified with casting out evils and healing the sick?" On page 137 follows the interpretation of Simon Peter's reply to this question, "With his usual impetuosity, Simon replied for his brethren, and his reply set forth a great fact: 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God!' That is: The Messiah is what thou hast declared.—Christ, the spirit of God, of Truth, Life, and Love, which heals mentally."

The conclusion of the whole matter concerning this subject, then, is that correct identification of man is that spiritual understanding which heals and saves. This understanding of Truth is the Messiah. Jesus had it in a superlative degree and was therefore the promised Messiah. He was anointed with the spiritual oil of gladness and was therefore the Christ, the anointed one. All Christians should rejoice that in this hour Christian Science is proving that the Christ is never absent, never inaccessible, but is the same Christ constantly available and is just as potent today to transform and regenerate as it was in Bible times.

Dropping Down the River

Dropping down the river;
Down the glancing river,
Through the fleet of shallows,
Through the fairy fleet,
Underneath the bridges,
Carved stone and oaken,
Crowned with sphere and pillar,
Linking lawn with lawn,
Sloping swards of garden,
Flowering-bank to bank;
Midst the golden noontide,
Neath the stately trees,
Reaching out their laden
Arms to overshadow us;
Midst the summer roses,
Whilst the winds were heavy
With the blossom odours,
Whilst the birds were singing
From their sleepless nests.

Dropping down the river,
Down the glancing river,
Through the hidden outlet
Of some happy stream,
Lifting up the leafy
Curtain that crouching it,
Fold on fold of foliage,
Not proof against the stars. . . .
—James Payn.

In Conversation

In conversation humour is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge; few desire to learn, or to think they need it; all desire to be pleased, or, if not, to be easy.—Sir W. Temple.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the content of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$3.00 One Month, \$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HARBOR OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LA HABIT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

and dainty as the flowers claimed my attention first.

At the sound of the creaking gate, a dear old lady appeared at the door of the doll's house which was joined to my cottage and advanced to meet me. She had the pleasantest of faces, and was pink and pretty. . . . there was dignity as well as deference in the face which looked smilingly into mine. But the manner of her address took my heart by storm. I had never been accosted in this way before. . . .

"Yes, love," she said. It was not an inquiry exactly, though there may have been the faintest note of interrogation in her voice. It was as though I had told her of my desire to rent the cottage, and she was expressing a gratified assent.

"I see this little house is to let," I began; "may I look at it, and will you tell me all about it?"

"To be sure, love," was the reply.

"Now just come inside my cottage and rest yourself. . . ."

The inside of that room was a revelation to me. It was, oh, so very, very small—the smallest living-room I am sure that I ever set eyes upon—but so marvellously clean, and so comfortably homelike that I uttered an exclamation of surprise and delight as I crossed the threshold.

The ceiling was of oak, with deep, broad, uneven beams of the same material, all dark and glossy with age. The stone floor was covered for the most part with drugging, whilst a thick rug composed of small cuttings of black cloth with a design in scarlet was laid before the ample hearth. An old oak sideboard, or dresser, nearly filled the wall facing the window, and on its open shelves was an array of china. . . . A magnificent grandfather's clock, also in oak, with wonderful carving, ticked importantly in one corner, and a capacious cupboard filled another.

The wall decorations consisted of a bright but battered copper warming-pan which hung perpendicularly from the ceiling, looking like the immense pendulum of some giant clock; and three "pictures" which aroused my interest. Two of them were framed examples of their owner's skill in needlework, as evidenced by the inscription, carefully worked in colored wool—"Mary Jackson, her work." The letters of the alphabet, and the numerals from one to twenty, with certain enigmatical figures which I took to represent flowers, completed the one effort, whilst familiar texts of Scripture made up the other. . . .

But the fireplace! My father's description of a real, old-fashioned Yorkshire range was understood now for the first time, as I saw the high mantelpiece, the deep oven and the wide-mouthed grate and chimney, in which the yellow flames were dancing merrily, covering the whole room with the amber glow which made it so warm and enticing. Through an open door I caught sight of a white counterpane, and found that there was, after all, a wee bedroom built out at the back.

Drawn quite close to the hearthrug was a round deal table, covered with a snowy cloth. Two minutes later I was seated there. . . . eating toast deliciously crisp and hot, and taking my new friend into my confidence.—"Windyridge," by W. Riley.

and painted in the quaintest fashion, compete in point of picturesqueness with those of Belgium or Germany. It is the Falls of the Rhine, however, which form the great attraction of Schaffhausen. The river, which is here about three hundred feet in breadth, plunges over the black rocks with a tremendous and deafening roar. The mass of water is greater than that of any other cataract in Europe. But it lacks height and suddenness. It is a rapid rather than a waterfall.

Is it possible to describe a waterfall? Can words represent that wonderful combination of monotony with intense tumultuous motion which constitutes its charm? If success is possible, Mr. Ruskin has attained it in his description of the Falls of the Rhine.

"Stand for half an hour," he says, "beside the Fall of Schaffhausen, on the north side where the rapids are long and watch how the vault of water first bends, unbroken, in pure polished velocity, over the arching rocks at the brow of the cataract, covering them with a dome of crystal twenty feet thick, so swift that its motion is unseen except where a foam-globe from above darts over it like a falling star; and how the trees are lighted above it under all the leaves at the instant that it breaks into foam; and how all the hollows of that foam burn with green fire like so much shattering chrysopease; and how, ever and anon, startling you with its white flash, a jet of spray leaps hissing out of the fall, like a rocket, bursting in the wind and driven away in dust, filling the air with light; and how, through the curdling wreaths of the wrestling, crashing abyss below, the blue of the water, paled by the foam in its body, shows purer than the sky through white rain-cloud, while the shuddering iris stoops in tremulous stillness over all, fading and flushing, alternately through the choking spray and shattered sunshine, hiding itself at last, amongst the thick golden leaves which toss to and fro in sympathy with the wild water; their dripping masses lifted at intervals, like sheaves of loaded corn, by some stronger gust from the cataract, and bowed again upon the mossy rocks as its roar dies away; the dew gushing from their thick branches through drooping clusters of emerald herbage, and sparkling in white threads along the dark rocks of the shore, feeding the lichens which chase and chequer them with purple and silver."

On the way from the Grimsel to Meyringen, by the Ober Haslithal, traces of bygone glacial action are distinctly visible, proving that at some former period the glaciers of Switzerland must have been far more extensive and numerous than at present. At one place the path passed over granite rocks polished smooth by the grinding motion of the ice and cut into long deep grooves by the masses of stone which have been carried down by it.

At Handeck, about five miles from the hospice, the falls of the Aar are passed. The river, after struggling through a narrow channel cut out of the solid rock, suddenly plunges over a rocky ledge into a dark chasm two hundred feet deep. Another torrent,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921

EDITORIALS

Japan Seeks Better Acquaintance

Just how much is likely to come out of the visit of the members of the Japanese Diet, who have just concluded a tour of the United States, is not easy to say. It seems perfectly safe to assert that the tour will mean something of good for both the United States and Japan. It must do its part toward making the people of the two countries better acquainted. But it has been variously described in the references that have been made to it in the press. We have been informed that the tour means an investigation of the Japanese situation in California. Another account has it that the tourists are studying the social, political, and commercial conditions of the countries with which Japan was allied in the war. In another place it is stated that the object of the mission is to learn the attitude of America toward Japan. Yet we are told that the visitation is only semiofficial, and that the members of the party seem to be bent on enjoying themselves and making friends. Since these objects do not appear to conflict, probably they should be taken all together as explaining the true purpose of the visitation. Better still, it may be, to accept the words of the spokesman for the party, who declared to a questioner in Honolulu that its mission could best be summed up in a free translation of the Japanese proverb, "What the eye sees once is better than what the ear hears a hundred times." That is really the gist of the matter. And the Japanese visitors will doubtless accomplish all they have come for if they get their own first-hand impressions of the United States, and the other countries visited, and are enabled to form intelligent opinions of how the people of those countries are thinking about latter-day questions and activities, and particularly, perhaps, how they feel toward Japan and the Japanese.

Visitations of this sort can hardly be anything less than beneficial to both the visitors and the visited. The first-hand impressions are really of far greater value than acres of printed descriptions, especially in times when biased statements form so large a part of the available printed matter as they do today. That the party of Japanese parliamentarians is going about to secure these personal contacts and first-hand impressions, is an evidence of the astuteness of the Japanese Government, which wisely makes periodic appropriations for just such tours as that which is now attracting attention. The present tour follows that of a number of members of the United States House of Representatives to the Far East in 1920, but it is hardly to be taken as a return visit in any exact sense. Rather it indicates the policy of Japan to become better acquainted with western nations, western trends of thought, and western developments of all sorts.

And this is not a new phase of Japanese policy. Japanese students are not, by any means, strangers to the United States. They are to be seen in all of the more prominent schools and universities. Individual Japanese tourists are almost ubiquitous, so far as main traveled routes and great cities are concerned. From the earliest days of intercourse between America and Japan, the Japanese showed themselves ready, if not eager, to become better acquainted with American people and their ways. When the treaty of amity and commerce was signed at Yeddo, in July, 1858, there was an express stipulation that the ratifications should be exchanged at Washington. This implied a visit of Japanese officials to the United States, and accordingly, in March, 1860, Japanese envoys and retinue, seventy-six persons in all, arrived at San Francisco, with fifteen boxes of presents, and a copy of the treaty inclosed in a finely lacquered case. This box was never left unguarded for a moment, and when carried, made fast to two poles, was supported on the shoulders of four men. Not even envoys could then be provided with the luxuries of travel by rail that are available to merely semiofficial visitors today, however, and the party spent only a few days in San Francisco before embarking again upon an American man-of-war for Panama. Thence, in default of the great canal that would now make transshipment unnecessary, they proceeded by rail to Aspinwall, the present Colon, and there took ship again for Hampton Roads, from which point a government steamboat carried them to Washington. There was much ceremony attached to the stay in the capital. But thereafter they gave some weeks to sight-seeing and entertainment in various other American cities. They went to Philadelphia and saw assays made of Japanese and American coins at the mint. They visited mills, factories, shops of every sort. The Americans vied with one another in showing them whatever they felt might prove to be astonishing. The visitors were present at two balloon ascensions, demonstrating a peculiar use of gas. They investigated the use of ether as an anesthetic. They watched the building of locomotives, the control of water supply, they saw types made in a foundry, they were presented with a sewing machine; in fact, Philadelphia loaded them with specimens of American mechanical skill and inventive genius. New York did nearly as much for them. It even welcomed them with a great parade up Broadway, and followed this with a fortnight of sight-seeing, water excursions, and social entertainments. The Japanese went away, as McMaisters truly says in his account of the visitation, "deeply impressed by what they saw." And the visit was memorable as the first ever made to a Christian people, and as marking the beginnings of modern Japan.

The Japanese visitors of today are hardly so likely to be astonished by what they see as were those of 1860. But otherwise the present visitation is not very greatly different, either in kind or effect, from that of sixty years ago. The members of the party have been sight-seeing, they have been entertained by societies and individuals and commercial bodies, they have watched interesting processes in factories, they have had opportunities to meet interesting people given to many lines of en-

deavor. In particular, they have come in contact with many Americans who feel a special interest in Japan. They have had opportunity to see for themselves something of how America values Japanese ideas in such things as art and gardening, to mention no others. All such contacts may seem to be of no great moment, one by one, but their sum total contributes to a deeper and better and more sympathetic knowledge of each set of nationals toward the other. It means first-hand acquaintance. It may serve as a basis for high estimation and regard. When these few visitors are back again in Japan, what they have of their own knowledge about the countries and peoples that they have visited will be as a little leaven to leaven the whole lump of Japanese thought about these countries and these peoples. It is the sort of direct contact that prevents misunderstandings. If such visitations be only sufficiently frequent, and sufficiently general, America and Japan should have no difficulty in understanding one another, or in promoting mutual peace and happiness.

Business as War and Pillage

DISCLOSURES of graft in the building trades in New York have exposed the need of a renewal of honor, conscience, and fair-mindedness among business men, but perhaps no phase of the inquiry brings out the constant tendency of business organization to become exploitative like that which shows the fire insurance ring exacting a burdensome and unnecessary toll from all who own houses or pay rent. It has been shown that a small group of companies, through skillful organization, have been able to exact rates sufficient to cover all legitimate costs of insurance and necessary reserves, and still provide the companies in the ring with about \$130,000,000 a year in "unrevealed" profits. This great sum is not a warranted charge for services rendered or risk incurred. Such items are taken care of before this exaction begins. The \$130,000,000 annually represents money which those comprising the inside group of insurance men find themselves able to take, through the control of the business afforded them by their organization. They were not morally strong enough not to take it, when the taking was once discovered to be possible. They did not need it; their business would have been ample to enrich them without the excess. But because their organization put the power into their hands, they let themselves be led on to a use of that power, regardless of the fact that what was piling up a plethora of wealth for them laid a needless burden upon thousands.

To this sort of thing organization appears to be leading the business man today. It tends to deprive him of all sense of responsibility for the general welfare of those from whom he takes pay for his activities. He cooperates readily and effectively with other business men, even with his supposed competitors, up to the point of intrenching himself where his system gives him an assured control. Then he lets himself go, and allows himself free rein during the harvest time. Those who stand without his circle of affiliates must look out for themselves. He means to give them no quarter. If they are hurt, it is the fortune of—what? Of business, or of war? War, surely. Thus we see that business, as now organized, is too often conducted on the ritual of that very demon which the world is ever striving to flee from or to exorcise. That same frenzy of conflict that is the essence of war exemplifies itself in business whenever business yields to the temptation to use the power of a system for extortion instead of for service. Business can no more go on yielding to this misuse of power without eventually bringing its own downfall than can nations or ministries. There will be forms of business, no doubt, as there are ministries and nations, willing to risk the crash for the sake of a brief era of power. But the misuse eventually brings the overthrow, as the misuse of the power of the insurance system is apparently bringing the overthrow of the insurance power now.

How pertinent, then, to recall that the insurance system owes its origin not to any idea of power but to an idea of service—service arising out of the same community of interest, and on the same cooperative basis, that is found underlying democracy itself. When people began to see that fire losses, burdensome when borne solely by those whose property was consumed, could be rendered innocuous if many individuals united to share the risk, they made common cause in the matter. It was cooperation for the common welfare; organization, developed for service. There is nothing wrong in system applied to such an end. Only as system is used without the restraints imposed by conscience and without responsibility for the common welfare can use become abuse, and ideals of service give way to the ambitions of war.

Governments cannot regulate this sort of thing out of business. They can help to drive it out. So far as governments are more nearly representative of the common welfare than business organizations are apt to be, governments can do much by setting up the checks possible through legislation and supervisory officials; most of all, perhaps, they can hasten a better state of things by amplifying, clarifying, and regularly publishing information about the intricacies of business procedure. But the spirit of war and pillage will not disappear from business until the business men themselves develop a sentiment for putting it out. The countless business men, everywhere, who are too conscientious to indorse the system, yet feel themselves the victims of it, must become collectively strong enough to dominate it. Eye has not seen nor ear heard the blessings that might come to humankind if the power of business organization should turn, of its own volition, from the idol of exploitation to the ideal of fair service.

The New Liquor Act in British Columbia

WHEN British Columbia, in the plebiscite held last October, voted in favor of government control of the liquor traffic, the decision came as a surprise to many. Public opinion in the Province was thought to be strongly in favor of a bone-dry measure of prohibition, and, up to the last moment, the government was fully convinced that a great victory for prohibition was about to be

achieved. The explanation advanced for the failure to fulfill so general an expectation was that the majority of the people were under the impression that, in voting for government control, they were voting for a better system of control of the then existing liquor laws. Much that has happened since has tended to confirm this view.

Immediately after the declaration of the result of the plebiscite, the provincial government, as in duty bound, proceeded to give effect to the will of the people. The Attorney-General, upon whom devolved the work of framing the new act, faithfully entered upon his task, but he made no secret at all of his views. Quite convinced that the people had been misled, he did not hesitate to say that he had no heart in the business that had fallen to him, and no belief in the efficacy of the policy which he was endeavoring to put into effect.

Well, the working out of the Moderation Act, as it has come to be called, was completed some weeks ago, and the new measure is now in effect. It is likely to have a brief career. Already, the most glaring defects are becoming apparent, whilst each day that passes must serve to impress upon the people of British Columbia, ever more forcibly, that they are, as one strong opponent of the measure put it recently, "in the liquor business for gain." What with government warehouses, government distributing centers, an elaborate system of government permits, with sales allowed, "over the counter," to anyone holding such permits, there is no escaping the fact that the liquor business is now a great provincial business.

Of the many apparently unforeseen consequences of the act perhaps the most serious is that likely to result from the provision it contains for granting liquor permits to visitors. British Columbia, with a bone-dry United States to the south, and three bone-dry provinces to the east, is threatened with an invasion of visitors actuated by no other purpose than that of indulging their appetite for liquor. Nor is this all. Liquor dealers, it appears, are literally flooding the country with liquor, truck-loads being delivered in Vancouver every day. Such a state of affairs can really only have one outcome. If the liquor dealers keep on defying public sentiment, public sentiment must ultimately be aroused to demand the repeal of the Moderation Act, and the enactment and enforcement of a bone-dry prohibition measure. The fact is, of course, that the effort to control evil must always result in failure, and British Columbia is finding this out with startling rapidity. There is only one safe way of dealing with the liquor traffic, and that is to abolish the liquor traffic.

The Croce Project in Italy

WHAT has come to be known as the Croce project, a scheme for educational reform, in Italy, brought forward recently by the Minister of Education, Senator Croce, is arousing widespread interest throughout the country. The interest, however, is by no means entirely friendly. Politically, indeed, Mr. Croce's plan has called forth so much opposition that it was found impossible to lay it before the old Parliament. The fact is that, in Italy, all the schools and universities being state institutions, the State has a monopoly of education. Private schools and universities are not forbidden, but, inasmuch as the State does not recognize the diplomas granted by these institutions, and an officially recognized diploma is essential to admission to a very large field of employment, the State is able to control the situation.

The central point of the Croce project is "the liberty to teach." Mr. Croce proposes to do away with the examinations by which pupils at present pass from one class to another, and to substitute for the diploma examination in various schools one central state examination which would be open to all students, whether they had gone to the state school or to a private school, or, presumably, been self-taught. The chief objection to this scheme is the advantage which would most certainly be taken of it by the Clericalists. It is, indeed, difficult not to see the hand of the new Roman Catholic Popular Party behind the Croce project. Liberty to teach is a demand worthy of the utmost respect, but there is no getting away from the fact that by far the largest beneficiaries under the new scheme would be the Clericalists. The experience, moreover, of other countries is, and has long been, that the private school, unless it is partially endowed by the State, as is sometimes the case, is almost always inferior, both in equipment and instruction, to the state schools.

When the Croce project, as applied to the universities, is considered, objections to it must be laid on quite different grounds. Mr. Croce desires to establish a clear distinction between what he regards as the two functions of a university, that of preparing for a profession and that of imparting a high culture. Students, under Mr. Croce's plan, who desire to be prepared for a profession would only be required to study those subjects which are "indispensable for the exercise of the profession chosen." Those students, on the other hand, who desire to acquire "a high degree of culture," are to be afforded every opportunity for "specializing in the subjects which interest them." In this way Mr. Croce believes that a better standard all round would be attained. A greater specializing amongst the students must mean a greater specializing amongst the university professors. As a recent statement on the subject in this paper put it, "With the number of chairs of high culture limited to a few, they will be intrusted to men of real merit, who will bring honor to the university in which they teach and to the nation to which they belong."

Well, it is always unsafe to be dogmatic as to the results of an educational scheme. Education is a slow business. Its fruits take long to mature. The results of any far-reaching scheme may not be justly seen for a generation. Mr. Croce's plan, however, misses the great fundamental point that the best education, even for a profession, is that which, in the old days, used to be called "a liberal education." A man must learn the technique of his calling, but he will learn that all the more readily, and all the more intelligently, from having taken up these very courses of study "of no practical utility,"

from which Mr. Croce is so anxious to relieve him. The great need of the world today is more and not less education, in the fullest and truest sense of that word.

Editorial Notes

IT LOOKS now as if that combination of the agricultural bloc and a section of the Republicans, when it reversed the movement for a month's recess in the United States Senate the other afternoon, really saved a month's delay in settling the question of medical beer in the country. Some of the early reports of this occurrence made little or no mention of the fact that the recess, if it had been effected, would have left the Willis-Campbell Bill still pending, in the face of urgent need for its passage in order that the Palmer ruling on beer might be negated. There were certain alert Prohibitionists, however, who recognized the gravity of the situation. They were able to get help in time, and in spite of the adverse influence of Mr. Lodge, as Republican leader in the Senate, the recess plan was repudiated. Just as well so, perhaps. The Senate has hardly earned a recess by any achievement thus far. There is plenty for it to do, still; and now the chances are that it will make no break in its sitting until something has been accomplished with respect to tariff and revenue, as well as beer.

LUMBER has yielded little to the downward trend of prices. It has held pretty well to the point it achieved when the demand was out of all proportion to the supply, and from all accounts it appears as if it would maintain a high level because of its reported scarcity. It is all the more interesting, therefore, to observe the action of New Zealand in sending those men who want work to the sand dunes to plant trees, thus turning to good account vast stretches of waste land all over the Dominion. An initial expenditure is involved, but the scheme is expected to bring a generous return in years to come, and at the same time provide a means for absorbing the surplus labor. So promising does the prospect appear that the difficulty is already foreseen of providing labor after industries have returned to their normal condition. Other countries faced with the problem of unemployment may find an opportunity to take a leaf out of New Zealand's book, a book which, in this instance, presents a curious parallel to one of Sir Walter Scott's in which the advice is given, "When you've nothing else to do, Jock, plant a tree, and it will be growin' when you're sleepin'."

WHEN the House of Lords threw out Mr. Lloyd George's famous budget of 1909, it became evident that a change in that body was imminent. The political furor that followed, ended in the passing of the Parliament Act of 1911, which restricted the veto of the upper chamber. Since then the House of Lords has been rather sidetracked. In fact, James W. Lowther, the former Speaker of the House of Commons, is of the opinion that not half enough use is now made of the House of Lords, and he has recently made some important proposals for its reform. Not only would he abolish the hereditary rule by which members are admitted into the Lords, but he favors having in it representatives, not only from the United Kingdom, but from the over-seas dominions as well. This he considers more practicable than an Empire House of Commons. It might prove to be an excellent way of giving the various parts of the British Commonwealth a direct say in the affairs of the Commonwealth, besides adding new vigor to the British political system.

A GUN that can be adequately tested within the narrow limits of a room fifty stories above street level, in a New York skyscraper, and can prove its powers to the satisfaction of expert observers there, certainly promises new developments for any war which may be waged in future. So powerful and so free from noise and recoil as to drive a bolt into a steel plate under water without giving a sign of having been discharged, its drive was yet so forceful that a pressure of eight tons was later required to counteract it. Fortunately, the weapon has uses as a pneumatic hammer, whether it is ever employed in war or not. Still, the officer who remarked that its possibilities were such as to have a tendency to prevent war, by reason of its horrible efficiency as a weapon, could hardly have been judging by the results of efficiency in the war just past.

IT IS apparently a proud boast of the promoters of the anti-prohibition procession in New York that "even children were in the line of march." This is hardly to be wondered at, however, when one realizes that, until the practice was generally put down by law, children were employed by the liquor interests to sell anti-prohibition buttons, which bore the thrilling legend, "No Beer, No Work." Such tactics as these prove, if further proof be needed, that the liquor forces are not only losers in their national campaign for an appeal, but are the poorest sort of losers as well.

MR. DAVIS, the American Secretary of Labor, who has expressed himself as thoroughly in accord with the suggestion of Uncle Sam as an official host to the immigrants, is giving attention to the related problems of their distribution and guidance. He would like to have each immigrant register, wherever he is, every year. The Secretary's scheme might smack of restriction and tutelage: as a fact the registration is primarily intended to guard the income against the incipient dangers of Red propaganda. But rightful distribution will be a prime consideration in solving the immigrant problem, all the time.

THERE is promise of better things for Connecticut in the fact that the League of Women Voters of that State has sent out a questionnaire befitting the slogan, "Know Your Own Town." This should be well worth doing for the information to be obtained, intended for the local communities, and as a basis of future state legislation. But no doubt the most important factor in the activity is, as the workers seem to think, the awakening among women of an interest in civic affairs. The neighborhood is certain to hold interest for anyone, and so is a good starting point.